

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**SUB - A FILE**

**SECTION: 5**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

100 - 106670

SECTION 5

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UPI-28

(RACIAL)

SYRACUSE--THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. PROPOSED A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED LAST NIGHT TO GIVE THEM TOOLS WITH WHICH TO ENJOY EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

KING SPOKE AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. HE SAID SUCH A BILL OF RIGHTS WOULD GIVE DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES DIRECT PAYMENTS TO ELIMINATE THE GAP BETWEEN THE FAMILIES' ACTUAL ANNUAL INCOME AND THE LEVEL OF SUBSISTENCE.

THE PROGRAM ALSO WOULD PROVIDE FREE QUALITY EDUCATION AND BROAD HEALTH SERVICES, HE SUGGESTED.

-0-

HOUSTON, TEX.--RICE UNIVERSITY ACCEPTED TWO NEGRO UNDERGRADUATES FOR NEXT FALL. RICE ALREADY HAS A NEGRO GRADUATE STUDENT.

-0-

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.--THE KU KLUX KLAN FILED A \$500,000 DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS AND PUBLISHER BUFORD BOONE FOR "DEFAMATORY" EDITORIALS.

-0-

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.--THE NAACP GOES INTO FEDERAL COURT TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DESEGREGATE THE CITY'S SWIMMING POOLS.

-0-

COVINGTON, TENN.--NEGROES SAID THEY WILL DEMONSTRATE NEXT WEEK TO PROTEST WHAT THEY TERMED INADEQUATE AND DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN THE TIPTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

-0-

CHICAGO--A GROUP OF CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS CONDUCTING A MARCH AGAINST ALLEGED SCHOOL SEGREGATION PAUSED BEFORE CITY HALL YESTERDAY FOR A MOMENT OF PRAYER IN HONOR OF ADLAI STEVENSON.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, D-N.Y., WOULD HOLD HIS POSTPONED CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON CHICAGO SCHOOL PROBLEMS HERE ON JULY 31.

7/16--GE959A

REC-24

NOT RECORDED  
 199 JUL 29 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE



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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Internal Security

# NY Policeman Sues King for 1.5 Million

By ACHSAH POSEY

A New York police lieutenant filed a \$1.5 million libel suit against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. here Wednesday, charging that King "maliciously" called the fatal shooting of a Harlem youth last year "murder."

Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan filed the suit in U.S. District Court here. He had served with the New York police department 17 years prior to July 16, 1964, when he shot 15-year-old James Powell. The shooting spurred Negro riots in Harlem.

Gilligan charges that King stated on television in New York and other states on July 27, 1964 that: "Murder has been committed. The shooting of James Powell by Lt. Gilligan was murder."

"The said words were spoken and published by defendant (King) with reason to believe the same to be false and with actual malice towards the plaintiff (Gilligan) pursuant to a previously existing and continuing policy on the part of de-

fendant to publish statements intending to convey and expose the plaintiff (Gilligan) to hatred, contempt, ridicule, aversion and to impugn plaintiff's character as a man and in his employment as a policeman," the suit contends.

A grand jury and a departmental investigation cleared Gilligan of any wrongdoing in the shooting.

Earlier Gilligan filed suit in New York courts for \$3.75 million against King, James Farmer, head of the Congress of Racial Equality, and other civil rights leaders and organizations. He charged they were responsible for the printing and distribution of handbills with Gilligan's picture and the words "Wanted for Murder."

Gilligan is represented by Atlanta attorney Chandler Crim Jr., a plaintiff in the Georgia Congressional reapportionment case, along with state Sen. James Wesberry. King is an Atlanta resident and the suit was filed in federal court on the ground of diversity of citizenship.

The suit states Gilligan had received 10 excellence awards,

seven meritorious awards, three accommodation awards and one exceptional merit award from the New York City Police department.

"Prior to the time complained of plaintiff enjoyed an outstanding and excellent reputation for competency, intelligence, honesty, integrity and value both as a man and as a policeman," the suit asserts.

Gilligan's complaint charges that as a result of King's statements on television July 27 and at various places between July 17 and July 30, 1964, accusing him of a "heinous crime" the lieutenant has been "held up to ridicule and contempt by his friends, acquaintances and the public" and has been "irreparably damaged" as a police officer.

Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1.  
The Atlanta  
Constitution,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 7/15/65  
Edition: Morning  
Author: Achsa Posey  
Editor: Eugene Patterson  
Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: RM

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

100-1061-70-4  
NOT RECORDED  
167 JUL 28 1965

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## LIEUT. GILLIGAN SUES DR. KING FOR MILLION

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, July 14 — A \$1.5 million slander suit was filed against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today by attorneys for Lieut. Thomas R. Gilligan of the New York Police Department.

The suite, filed in United States District Court here, charges that Dr. King maliciously defamed the lieutenant by accusing him of having murdered a Negro teen-ager in New York.

Lieutenant Gilligan shot and killed James Powell last summer. He said the youth had attacked him. A grand jury and departmental investigation later cleared him of accusations that he had fired hastily and without justification.

The case was mentioned frequently during racial unrest last summer in several Northeastern cities.

The suit filed on Lieutenant Gilligan's behalf asserts that Dr. King said publicly last July 27: "Murder has been committed. The shooting of Gilligan was murder."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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67 JUL 27 1965

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JUL 15 1965

Scheduled for Early August

## Dr. King to Visit Here for Two Days In 'People-to-People' Tour of North

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will visit Washington for two days early next month in the final phase of his Northern cities "people-to-people" tour.

The visit, emphasizing conferences with local leaders as well as mass meetings and street-corner rallies, is tentatively scheduled for Aug. 3 and 4.

Dr. King launched the project to introduce his Southern non-violent crusade for civil rights to large Northern cities, many of which fear another summer of racial turmoil.

Although the six-city tour is sponsored by Dr. King's

Southern Christian Leadership Conference, all groups concerned with housing, employment, education and welfare are being urged to join the planning efforts.

In announcing the Washington visit yesterday, the Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, president of the local SCLC unit, said the D. C. Coalition of Conscience, which has been campaigning for local welfare reforms, is being asked to coordinate preparations.

Mr. Rogers said the visit stems from a "deep-felt concern for fundamental social change... not from a scattering of groups on the periphery, but from what is coming

from the center of the Negro community." The aim, he said, is not "steam-releasing demonstrations."

The tour, which is being directed by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington, begins July 24 in Chicago, where concern has focused on ousting School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis. Other stops probably will include Cleveland, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia.

Dr. King has indicated these visits may be followed by a more intensive, prolonged campaign in one of the cities to channel unrest into nonviolent demonstrations for better schools, jobs, housing and other goals.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

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JUL 16 1965  
JUL 15 1965

69 JUL 15 1965

## King Helps The Reds

It is about time that somebody pointed out that Martin Luther King is giving invaluable aid and support to the plans and programs of the Communist party.

Recently, King stated that the time has come now to involve the civil rights movement in the United States with the problems of war in Vietnam. "It is worthless to talk about integrating," said King, "if there is no world to integrate in." This line comes straight out of the Communist book.

The fundamental line of the Communist party in the United States and all over the world is simple enough. "If you don't give in to us, we will threaten you with nuclear war." This threat lies behind every Communist policy and every Communist aggression, in Vietnam, in the Dominican Republic, in Cuba and everywhere else in the world.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON** has proved in the Dominican Republic, as President Kennedy proved in Cuba, that there is only one way to stop the advance of Communist aggression and that is to stop it—with arms if necessary.

Now King, the president of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference," has decided that American Negroes should oppose the President in his attempts to stop Communist aggression. And in the name of civil rights!

Neither King nor any other American Negro will have any civil rights if the Communists succeed in their plans to take over country after country until they reach the shores of the United States. What civil rights do the colored people or the white people inside the Soviet Union have now? None! None whatsoever.

Martin Luther King has won sympathy and support of millions of Americans in recent years in his peaceful efforts to dramatize the deprivation of many American Negroes of their rights as American citizens. But nothing could harm the cause of civil rights more than to line it up with Communist policies and Communist aims in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Cuba or any other place where communism seeks to conquer and rule.

**ALTHOUGH KING IS NOT** a Communist, he is doing exactly what the Communists themselves propose and have advocated for years. Along with left wing professors, liberal columnists and outright Communist party members, he is taking the part of the enemy in this struggle for freedom and national independence.

The civil rights movement is an authentic American movement. Martin Luther King's attempt to twist it to the uses of the Communists is an anti-American movement.

We believe most Americans, Negro and white, understand this. And we hope they will let King know in no uncertain terms that they do.

Internal Security

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date: 7/14/65  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor: J. EDWARD MURRAY  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: PHOENIX

NOT RECORDED

167 AUG 2 1965

50 AUG 3 1965

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 Tele Room ☒  
 Holmes ☒  
 Gandy ☒

UPI-160

(KING-LIBEL)

ATLANTA--NEGRO LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. HAD A \$1.5 MILLION LIBEL SUIT FILED AGAINST HIM IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HERE TODAY BY ATTORNEYS FOR NEW YORK CITY POLICE LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN.

GILLIGAN SHOT AND KILLED TEENAGED JAMES POWELL LAST YEAR WHEN THE NEGRO YOUTH ALLEGEDLY ATTACKED HIM.

IN HIS SUIT, GILLIGAN CHARGES THAT KING MADE A FLASE AND LIBELOUS STATEMENT WHEN HE ALLEGEDLY SAID "MURDER HAS BEEN COMMITTED. THE SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL BY LT. GILLIGAN WAS MURDER."

7/14--DP409PED..

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NOT RECORDED

167 JUL 28 1965

56 JUL 29 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# \$1.5 Million Suit Filed Against King

By PAUL VALENTINE

New York City police Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan filed a \$1.5 million slander suit against Martin Luther King Jr. in federal court here Wednesday, charging the Negro leader falsely accused him of murdering a Negro youth.

Lt. Gilligan shot and killed teen-ager James Powell last summer after the youth allegedly attacked him.

The policeman received considerable criticism from civil rights spokesmen during the rest of the summer which was interspersed with racial rioting in a number of large northeastern cities.

GILLIGAN ultimately was cleared by an investigating board in New York of any wrongdoing. He continues as a lieutenant on the force now.

In the suit filed here, he

claims Dr. King said publicly last July 27:

"Murder has been committed. The shooting of James Powell by Lt. Gilligan was murder."

The suit alleges Dr. King made similar remarks on subsequent dates as well.

The remarks were made "willfully, wantonly, maliciously and with intent to hurt, injure, defame, dishonor and damage" Lt. Gilligan's reputation, the suit contends.

DR. KING knew the murder accusation was false, but he said it anyway to "expose the plaintiff to hatred, contempt, ridicule, aversion and to impugn the plaintiff's character," the suit further charges.

The suit observes that Gilligan has received numerous service awards during his 17 years on the police force.

Internal Security

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2-11-65

Mr. E.  
Mr. S.  
Mr. T.  
Mr. T.  
Tele. Rm.  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1.  
The Atlanta Journal  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 7/14/65  
Edition: Final  
Author: Paul Valentine  
Editor: Jack Spalding  
Title: Martin Luther  
King, Jr.

Character: RM  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Atlanta  
☒ Being Investigated

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NOT RECORDED  
167 JUL 28 1965

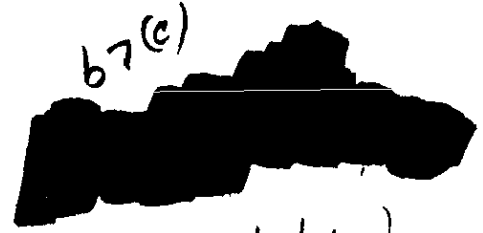
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**King and S. Africa**

ATLANTA—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said he would go to South Africa to speak to a convention of students if he is allowed to enter the country. "I don't think I will be allowed to enter South Africa," he said, "but I will apply for a visa." Dr. King plans a month-long tour of Africa in September, and was invited to open the convention of the National Union of South African Students. The invitation touched off angry reactions among pro-apartheid South Africans.

b7(c)  


The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 7-14-65

NOT RECORDED  
 48 JUL 22 1965

69 JUL 27 1965

file  
 100-106670-K

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Dr. King Joins 'Teach-In' Movement

Dr. Martin L. King Jr. now has proclaimed he will join the "teach-in" movement to back the "Get-Out-of-Vietnam" drive. In support of its leader, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has passed a resolution asking that American troops be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

Rev. King's moves of late seem to be increasingly hasty and ill-considered as he flies about the country from one protest movement to another. He appears trying to draw a cloak of infallibility about himself.

When Mayor Daley of Chicago charged Communists were taking part in Chicago school protests, Martin King was positive it wasn't so. When one of his lieutenants in Alabama was accused of embezzlement, King immediately jumped to his defense.

Even though President Johnson has handed Rev. King the biggest civil rights prize in years in the proposed voting rights law, King now turns away from the President to support the leftist propaganda forums, commonly known as "teach-ins."

In so doing he is encouraging further division in the country on Vietnam at a time when the nation needs unity. This arbitrary demand that American troops be withdrawn from Vietnam only plays into the Red Chinese hands. This issue is certainly no business of the rights movement.

King would be well advised to reconsider his plunge into the raucous pacifist surge. In the end he will damage his own civil rights cause if he continues on his present irresponsible course.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

St. Louis Globe-  
16A Democrat, St.  
Louis, Missouri  
St. Louis Post-  
Dispatch, St.  
Louis, Missouri  
The St. Louis  
Argus, St. Louis,  
Missouri

Date: 7-12-65

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Richard H. Amberg

Title: Publisher

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: St. Louis

70 JUL 20 1965



## King Encounters Lincoln's Law

There's an old rule of thumb that if you give a man a reputation, he'll try to live up to it.

Apparently, that is the case with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. who last year, quite to everyone's surprise, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. King's national reputation was born in Montgomery, Alabama, where he proclaimed a policy of "non-violence" in demonstrations against racial segregation. And it was not long before he was very much in demand elsewhere as an orator and organizer of other protests along identical lines.

In time—and particularly since he received the Peace Prize—King broadened his horizons. Recently he has been issuing pronouncements on foreign affairs and, particularly, in criticism of U.S. policy in Viet Nam, drawing the anger of both congressmen and an administration which has leaned over backward to meet King's demands on civil rights matters.

The Negro minister calls for an immediate negotiated settlement of the conflict in Southeast Asia with the observation, "The only choice we have is nonviolence or nonexistence."

King quite conveniently ignores the fact that President Johnson's frequent calls for a negotiated settlement have drawn no positive response from the Communist camp and that efforts in this same direction by leaders within the British Commonwealth have also been ignored.

All that, however, is beside the point. A gleaming thread of hypocrisy has for some time been weaving a clear pattern in both statements and actions of this "man of peace." Whatever King was or was not when he began his protest movement in Montgomery, today he is primarily concerned with the reputation of Martin Luther King. And there is no small basis for suspecting that his current ambitions lead him closer and closer to the political arena. His aims in civil rights demonstrations have been designed to make the presence of Martin Luther King felt rather than achieve specific goals. And he has created incidents designed to invite violence rather than follow

calm routes to obvious solutions. A "negotiated peace" has never been his personal forte when flamboyance and demagoguery could be used to excite public opinion and draw funds to finance his activities and a rising standard of living.

Naturally, King's comments on the Viet Nam situation are so much bushwa. He has boarded one bandwagon which other Negro leaders prefer to ignore. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Roy Wilkins observed, for instance, that his organization's goals required all its energies and left little time for piddling in foreign affairs. But King, attempting to fit himself into an image established by the misplaced Peace Prize, must play the statesman.

The danger is that a Martin Luther King, dignified by the award, may be taken seriously by persons in other lands who wrongly assume the Negro minister is uniquely qualified to take such a position on the Viet Nam issue. We doubt that a far more significant observation by Rep. Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will receive the same headlines abroad. Mrs. Bolton minced no words regarding King's observations. He "doesn't have enough accurate information to make as broad and far-reaching a statement as that," she said.

But demagogues never permit the lack of accurate information to stand in the way of statements. Their appeal is to emotion, not reason, and they have far less interest in issues than in the value of the discussion to their personal gain.

Happily, most demagogues eventually run up against Lincoln's Law—"It is true that you may fool all of the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Martin Luther King's foray into the field of foreign affairs has brought him under the influence of this rule and it may very well mark the beginning of the end of respect for anything he has to say.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NOT RECORDED

167 JUL 28 1965

2 The Tampa Times  
Tampa, Florida

Date: 7/2/65  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor: Bennett DeLo  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: TAMPA  
☐ Being Investigated

# Dr. King Forecasts Rights Campaigns In Northern Cities

By Edmund J. Rooney

Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO, July 7 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today his Southern Christian Leadership Conference workers will be "quite active" this summer promoting nonviolent civil rights demonstrations in at least six northern communities.

"We've begun some work in Boston and we'll be quite active in Chicago and four or five other major northern cities," Dr. King said.

Aides said that while no firm commitments have been made, Dr. King is considering initiating SCLC projects in Washington, Philadelphia, Harlem and Brooklyn in New York, Newark, N.J. and Cleveland.

Dr. King announced today that he and 15 SCLC workers will conduct three days of street corner meetings, church rallies, and demonstrations here July 24-26. "Our purpose in going into Chicago and other key northern cities is to assist the local leadership in interpreting the issues of the (civil rights) movement through a tour of Negro and selected white communities with frequent rallies on street corners and in churches," he said.

Last April in Baltimore, Dr. King said he expects to carry his nonviolent protest all over the Nation.

"You can expect us in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles and Chicago," he said then.

Chauncey Eskridge, an attorney for the SCLC executive board, said that Dr. King is anxious that there be "considerable nonviolent demonstrations both in the North and South this year.

Dr. King told reporters after a speech at the Fifth General Synod of the United Church

of Christ that he planned to take part in demonstrations here protesting the retention of the Chicago school superintendent, Benjamin C. Willis.

"I'll come to Chicago and go to other cities as a servant of humanity and as one of several civil rights leaders in the country," Dr. King said. "Our voter rights drive is doing well in the South and we are anxious to work hard in the North as well."

He pledged wholehearted support to efforts by civil rights leaders to get the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to withhold an estimated \$20,000,000 in funds from this city's schools because of the alleged segregation of Negro children from whites.

"Pressure often tells school boards to do what they must," Dr. King said. "We've used this pressure and prodding in Alabama where it has brought about the desired results in most of the counties."

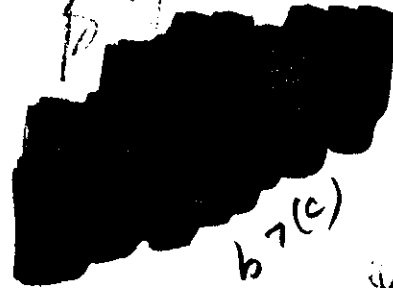
## Bogalusa, La.

United Press International

About 350 persons, most of them teenagers and children, marched on Bogalusa, La., City Hall through the rain in a civil rights demonstration yesterday, sandwiched between squads of state troopers.

Detachments from ~~the force~~

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DeLoach ☒  
Casper ☒  
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Trotter ☒  
Tele Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒



The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

44 JUL 22 1965

JUL 8 1965

50 JUL 26 1965

of 72 troopers brought into the racially tense southeast Louisiana papermill town marched before and after the demonstrators.

Three civil rights spokesmen entered City Hall to present a petition listing Negro grievances, primarily the charge of job discrimination against Negroes.

### Edisto Island, S.C.

United Press International

A racially mixed group made plans yesterday to appeal the conviction on trespass charges of 13 whites and Negroes arrested for trying to swim Sunday at Edisto Beach State Park, which has been closed since 1956 when a Negro group sued to desegregate it.

Magistrate W. E. Seabrook sentenced each to a \$50 fine or 30 days in jail. An appeal bond of \$650 was to be posted and all were released pending trial in Charleston.

Among the Negroes arrested Sunday was Marian Bennett, 21, of Washington, daughter of L. Howard Bennett, of 3636 16th st. nw. He is assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civilian Personnel, Industrial Relations and Civil Rights.

### Mobile, Ala.

Associated Press

Charges against 74 more persons arrested during racial demonstrations in Selma were dismissed by a Federal judge in Mobile yesterday.

The order by U.S. District Judge ~~Daniel H. Thomas~~ was one of a long series dating back to early this year. About 3500 persons were arrested at Selma during the massive voter registration drive led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The cases dismissed today were among hundreds placed under jurisdiction of the Federal court on petition of attorneys for the civil rights workers.

The action came a day after a Birmingham Negro attorney, Peter Hall, told a race relations institute at Fiske University in Nashville, Tenn., that he believed that "not a single person will be convicted for anything done at Selma."

"The right to remove cases to the Federal courts and appeal in Federal courts is the finest thing that has happened in many years," Hall said. "This is a weapon we can use if we have cooperation from the movement people."

### Philadelphia, Pa.

United Press International

Gov. William W. Scranton will meet in Philadelphia next Monday with city and federal officials and trustees of Girard College in connection with attempts to integrate the all-white school.

The college was set up under the will of colonial merchant prince Stephen Girard which restricted admission to "poor, white male orphans."

The local chapter of the NAACP has been picketing the college since May 1 in an effort to force integration.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

QUOTE OF THE DAY . . . The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. explaining to 2,000 listeners at the United Church of Christ why he was one hour late: "My plane was circling over O'Hare for about an hour, and I was getting a bit jittery. Don't get me wrong — I have faith in God in the air but I know Him better on the ground."

*b7(c)*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

31  
CHICAGO'S AMERICAN  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7-8-65

Edition:

Author: 3 STAR FINAL

Editor: MAGGIE DALY

Title: LUKE CARROLL  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or

100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

*100-106670-4*  
NOT RECORDED  
167 JUL 28 1965

16 JUL 28 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

59  
**FOREIGN POLICY PROTESTS  
AND U. S. CIVIL RIGHTS**

FOR civil rights organizations to become embroiled in arguments over U. S. foreign policy is to march down a dead-end street. Recently Dr. Martin Luther King said the time had arrived for the civil rights movement to become involved with the problem of war.

But Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality do not agree.

At the C. O. R. E. national convention a resolution calling for U. S. withdrawal in Vietnam was approved, then rescinded at Farmer's urging. The C. O. R. E. leader said he agreed personally with the resolution but that such decisions ought to be made by individuals and not by the organization. Wilkins said that to mix questions of Vietnam, Mississippi and Alabama would be to confuse the issue.

Considering his philosophy of nonviolence, Dr. King undoubtedly has strong feelings about war and killing anywhere. But on this issue we believe that Dr. King is wrong and that Wilkins and Farmer are right. To a considerable degree the civil rights groups depend on public support and good will. To the extent that extraneous issues are brought in under the banner, support and good will are bound to be diluted.

Also, the United States government—legislative, judicial and executive—has, in recent years, acted very positively to advance the causes for which the civil rights organizations have fought so effectively. Last year there was the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Now Congress is about to pass the voting rights bill at the request of the same President who guides our foreign policy. Is it possible that our national leadership in Congress and the White House is correct in this country but entirely in error abroad?

The truth is, our foreign policy generally is based on principles of justice that apply equally in Mississippi and Vietnam. Essentially the issue is the individual dignity of men and the very practical matter of self-determination—the right to vote in the American South and the right of a people to work toward their own destiny in South Vietnam.

Dr. King has rightly said that "it is worthless to talk about integrating if there is no world to integrate in." But it also would be worthless to talk about civil rights in a world where all human liberties were nonexistent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

34 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 7/7/65

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title:

Character: RACIAL MATTERS  
or

Classification: 157-396

Submitting Office: Kansas City

☐ Being Investigated

100-106670-4  
NOT RECORDED  
167 JUL 28 1965

50  
61 JUL 28 1965

# CORE Reverses Call For Vietnam Pullout

By GENE ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

DURHAM, N. C., July 5

The Congress of Racial Equality voted today to call for the withdrawal of United States troops in Vietnam and then quickly reversed the decision after a fight led by its national director, James Farmer.

Mr. Farmer told convention delegates that CORE, as an organization, should stay out of the peace movement and concentrate its efforts on civil rights.

The debate, conducted in closed session, was the most heated of the five-day convention, which ended today.

If it had been allowed to stand, the controversial resolution would have put CORE on record as favoring the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from both Viet-

nam and the Dominican Republic. Most of the debate, however, swirled around the Vietnam section of the resolution.

There had been speculation among some of the delegates before the floor fight that Mr. Farmer and other CORE leaders might be persuaded to follow the lead of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Christian Leadership Conference. Last week, in Petersburg, Va., Dr. King said that the time had come for the civil rights movement to become involved with the problem of war.

"It is worthless," Dr. King said, "to talk about integrating if there is no world to integrate in."

Mr. Farmer told CORE delegates, however, that the task of CORE was to "mobilize as many people as possible" into

the civil rights fight and that it ran the risk of losing the sympathies of many people if it became involved, as an organization, in the peace movement.

"Personally, I am in complete agreement with the resolution," Mr. Farmer said. "But I think we in CORE should make those decisions as individuals, not as an organization."

## Next Convention Set

Mr. Farmer took no part in the debate over the resolution until after it passed. He then asked the delegates to reconsider their action and led the fight that ultimately resulted in the reversal.

In other developments, CORE scheduled its convention for next July in St. Louis. And it voted, 120 to 4, against considering action that could have put the organization on record as encouraging the growth of Negro self-defense organizations such as the Deacons for Defense in Louisiana.

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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 14 1965

10 JUL 15 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times *pg. 1* \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date *7-6-65* \_\_\_\_\_

*100-106670-11*

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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Dr. King Declares U.S. Must Negotiate in Asia

PETERSBURG, Va., July 2 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said last night the United States must negotiate a settlement in Vietnam and announced he was considering joining in "peace rallies" and teach-ins.

"I'm not going to sit by and see war escalated without saying anything about it," the civil rights leader said.

The war in Vietnam "must be stopped," Dr. King said. "It must be a negotiated settlement. We must even negotiate with the Vietcong."

"We're not going to defeat Communism with bombs and guns and gases," he said. "We can never accept Communism. We must work this out in the framework of our democracy."

Dr. King said he and his aides would study the use of "peace rallies" and teach-ins to bring pressure to bear in foreign policy. He did not elaborate on his plans.

Dr. King made his remarks at a rally sponsored by the Virginia branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

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*sheet*  
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*hbw*

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
 46 JUL 14 1965

JUL 15 1965

1-10-65-70 A  
 100-106670-A

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Rev. King To Address Synod Here

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will address 800 delegates of the United Church of Christ at the group's fifth general synod July 1-7 in the Palmer House.

Other speakers will include Bishop Rueben H. Mueller, of Indianapolis, president of the National Council of Churches, and Morris B. Abram, of New York City, president of the American Jewish Committee.

An unemployed coal miner from Hazard, Ky., Berman Gibson, will describe the struggle for survival in Appalachia as a prelude to a vote by the synod on a planned attack on poverty by the United Church.

Delegates also will vote on a proposal to put the denomination's racial justice program on a permanent basis. An emergency civil rights program was voted by the fourth general synod in 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6-26-65

Edition: RED STREAK

Author:

Editor:

Title: CREED C. BLACK  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or

Classification: 100-35356

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 12 1965

70 JUL 13 1965



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Martin Luther King Eye Of Civil Rights Storm

By DON McKEE

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"It's not easy." He spoke in a Georgia drawl. "I know I have a movement to lead and I have to make many decisions. I don't know if they are all the right decisions."

King talked of the pressures. Aside from criticism and opposition, from outside the Negro movement, King said, he also has to keep a balance between the views of his own staff.

"Some of these fellows want to wreck the world sometime," he said. He was half serious.

If King, with his casual air, contradicts the stereotype of a revolutionary, his small office in the Negro Masonic Building on grimy Auburn avenue, with its dingy green walls and bare floor, is even less like a command post.

## The Eye Of The Storm

But this is the eye of the storm—the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The storm swirls around Martin Luther King, 36, ordained Baptist minister, doctor of philosophy in theology, civil rights leader, pastor, husband and father.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover once called him the most notorious liar in the country; ex-President Harry Truman has labeled him a troublemaker. And many of his methods—including deliberate violation of existing laws—have been criticized by both whites and Negroes who support the civil rights movement.

But he has also been hailed around the world as a great leader of his people and he has won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Derisively, and by some Negroes, too, King is called "Kingfish," "De Lawd," "Martin Luther Coon," "Latter-day Elmer Gantry" and worse. Among his followers he is known as Dr. King, "The Leader," "Moses" and, at S.C.L.C., often "Mister President."

Privately, King is sensitive to the derogatory names. He says he is also embarrassed by public praise, by being compared to Moses. But—"If I have to go through this to give the people a symbol, I am resigned to it."

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He is not an imposing figure.

King is about 5-foot-6 and weighs about 160. He dresses trimly, usually in a dark suit. He is light-skinned—"It seems my paternal grandmother was part Irish."

But the striking feature, and perhaps the major factor in King's success, is not seen but heard. It is his oratory. This is what stirs the mass meetings—and the staid university halls.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
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Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

D3 THE SUN

THE EVENING SUN

THE SUNDAY SUN

THE AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, MD.

Date: 6/20/65

Edition:

Author: DON McKEE

Editor: PRICE DAY

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: IS

Classification:

Office:

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUL 12 1965 Investigated

JUL 13 1965

100-10667  
A

His closest companion and frequent jail mate, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, explains King's effectiveness this way:

"It's his ability to articulate, to communicate, to place in words the longings, the dreams, hopes and aspirations of an oppressed people. He says it in an extraordinary way . . . he has the spirit and humility."

King says he identifies with the masses. He marches with them, and goes to jail. He lives in a lower-middle income Negro area of Atlanta, and he lives modestly.

The house is spacious and comfortable.

It is a considerable improvement over the red brick parsonage where King had lived since returning here in 1960 to become S.C.L.C. president and co-pastor, with his father, of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

His critics say that King lines his pockets from the movement he heads. He denies that.

"My basic income is \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year," he said.

S.C.L.C. pays him no salary because he will not accept it, he added. His income is \$4,000 a year from the church, \$2,000 more for parsonage allowance, and he supplements this with \$5,000 to \$6,000 from some of his numerous speaking engagements.

"But 90 per cent of these are for the movement," King said.

Income from his writings goes for the most part into S.C.L.C., the church and Morehouse College, he said.

Wealth, he feels, would destroy his effectiveness.

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King spends only about two nights a week at home with his family, his wife, Coretta, and four children. And his wife has begun traveling.

A soprano, she sings in concerts for the movement. Mrs. King, 38, is a native of Alabama. She met King while he was studying at Boston University and she at the New England Conservatory of Music.

### **Pushes For Concrete Gains**

Their children are left much of the time with a housekeeper. The older two, Yolanda, 9, and Marty, 7, go to a Negro school because they were turned down at two private schools. The other children are Dexter, 4, and Bernice, 2.

King pushes for concrete gains in civil rights. He is often a diplomat; he will negotiate and compromise.

"We say we want all our freedom and we want it now," he said. "But realistically we know we aren't going to get it all now. We have these slogans."

Political pressure has become a key part of his civil rights drive.

"It is a political fact that politicians respond to pressure," he has said.

King contends his nonviolent resistance, the marches and demonstrations that sometimes incur violence, are the only alternative outlet to Negro frustration which otherwise would explode violently.

Confrontation is the key word, he says, and nothing changes in the social order without the creation and exposure of tensions and prejudices.

### **Preaches 'Love Your Enemies'**

Influenced heavily by Gandhi and Thoreau, King preaches "Love your enemies." He holds this concept:

"All humanity is caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. All life is interrelated. To the degree that I harm my brother, to that extent I am harming myself."

Yet his crusades have left failures and ruin in some instances. Though his marches filled jails at Albany, Ga., they left segregation undented and a boycott destroyed the city bus line.

Selma, Ala., suffered economically under a boycott. So have other communities.

St. Augustine, Fla., refused to accede to King's demands last year and watched much of its tourist lifeblood drain away.

King argues that "non-cooperation with

evil is as necessary as cooperation with good" . . . "Something must be done to bring these people in line with the law" and "We must stop paying our dollars to be segregated."

These tactics stir the hottest controversies. For, while King has pushed for white persons to comply with civil rights law, he himself—in his civil disobedience campaigns—has violated other laws on the grounds that there are just laws and unjust laws.

"I think a law is just which squares with the moral law," King said, "and I think a law is unjust which is out of harmony with the moral laws of the universe."

### **Basis Of Determination**

And what is the basis of determination?

"Any man who breaks the law that conscience tells him is unjust and willingly accepts the penalty by staying in jail in order to arouse the conscience of the community on the injustice of the law is at that moment expressing the highest regard for law."

King said he did not believe in defying or evading the law and its consequences. He said he defends the right of segregationists to violate laws which offend their consciences—if they willingly accept the penalty.

"The fact is," he said, "that most of the segregationists and racists that I see are not willing to suffer enough for their beliefs and they are not willing to go to jail."

But Albany, Ga., a dramatic testimonial of defeat for King, thwarted his direct action campaign and then under court order began desegregating schools and complied promptly, peacefully with the 1964 civil rights act.

This proves, claimed former Albany Mayor Asa D. Kelley, Jr., that the proper approach was and is through legal channels.

### **Tactics Basically Wrong**

King's methods also led to legislative action sooner than it would have come otherwise, Kelley said. "But the tactics are basically wrong—if everybody with a grievance used King's tactics, we would have utter chaos like some of the South American countries."

Recently, King was criticized by Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon who said King as a civil rights leader had "no right to go out and break the law."

Public opinion is his big weapon. In Alabama rallies, he shouted, "If they beat us now, they'll have to do it on Main street in front of the television cameras." Pictures from Birmingham in 1963 spilled outrage over the globe.

"We must dramatize injustices," King has also said.

King lives with the threat of death. By telephone to his office, by letter the threats come: he is unaware of most of them, refuses a bodyguard and often drives to the office alone.

He has a certain resignation about this. In an Albany church in 1962, after shots were fired into nearby Negro houses, he said:

"It may get me crucified. I may even die. But I want it said even if I die in the struggle that 'He died to make men free.'"

Although his first experience as a jail occupant was unnerving—that was in Montgomery in 1956—by 1962 he could relax. Then, in the steamy jail at Albany, he

could lounge in silk pajamas on a bunk, read the newspapers and listen to a transistor radio.

### **Never Gets Angry Publicly**

King gets angry, but not often, and never publicly.

"Every now and then he gets peeved and I get peeved," Coretta King says. "He can shout. Every now and then he'll blow up. He's learned to control this. But he takes and takes and sometimes he just has to let off steam."

"When we get in an argument, usually he just stops talking."

Two blocks from King's office stands the two-story frame house where he was born January 15, 1929. In the now busy Auburn avenue he played as a boy and learned the racial facts of life.

King raced through school, skipping the ninth and twelfth grades and entering Morehouse College at 15. He earned a bachelor of arts degree there, his bachelor of divinity at Crozer Theological Seminary and his Ph.D. from Boston University at the age of 26.

In his final high school year he won an Elks oratorical contest and went to Valdosta, Ga., on a bus with his teacher for the State finals in the Negro competition. Returning, he and the teacher violated custom by sitting near the front of the bus. The driver ordered them to move to the back.

"I insisted on staying," King recalled. "But after the situation got tense, my teacher urged me to move.

"I ended up standing all the way to Atlanta." There was an edge of bitterness in his voice. Then he laughed.

"That was the beginning of my determination to lead a bus boycott," he said.

In reality, he was then interested in law or medicine and it was two years later that he took up the ministry. His move to Montgomery for his first pastorate in 1955 was only coincidental to what developed; the leadership of a bus boycott was thrust upon him. Despite the boycott, however, it took a court order to desegregate the buses.

But what King attained there nine years and six months ago was the mobilization of Negro masses and recognition of himself. The cohesive force was the Negro church, core of the Negro social life.

Now, nearly a decade later, King is confident of the ultimate end to discrimination.

"We have come to the day," he says, "when a piece of freedom is not enough for us as human beings, nor for the nation of which we are a part."

While King works to dramatize what he thinks are injustices, charges against him have been dramatized, too. Billboards were plastered throughout Alabama and elsewhere purporting to show him at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., several years ago. The school had come under fire on charges that Communists and sympathizers visited and lectured there.

King's response was that he spent only one hour there to give a speech. In his speeches and writings, he has denounced communism as incompatible with Christianity.

Asked about Communist influence in the civil rights movement, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach said Reds have been remarkably unsuccessful in influencing decisions of leaders of civil rights groups.



The Rev. Martin Luther King, 36, sparkplug of the civil rights movement, has been hailed around the world as a great leader of his people and he has won Nobel Peace Prize. A major factor in his success is his oratory.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

D3 THE SUN

THE EVENING SUN

THE SUNDAY SUN

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUN 29 1965

THE  
AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, MD.

Date: 6/20/65

Edition:

Author: DON MCKEE

Editor: PRICE DAY

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: IS

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 22 1965	
FBI - BALTIMORE	

COPY SENT BUREAU

DATE 6/22/65

Some article appeared in  
Wash. Post 6/20/65  
53 JUN 30 1965

100-106670-A

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### Preaches 'Love Your Enemies'

Influenced heavily by Gandhi and Thoreau, King preaches "Love your enemies." He holds this concept:

"All humanity is caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. All life is interrelated. To the degree that I harm my brother, to that extent I am harming myself."

Yet his crusades have left failures and ruin in some instances. Though his marches filled jails at Albany, Ga., they left segregation undented and a boycott destroyed the city bus line.

Selma, Ala., suffered economically under a boycott. So have other communities.

St. Augustine, Fla., refused to accede to King's demands last year and watched much of its tourist lifeblood drain away.

King argues that "non-cooperation with

evil is as necessary as cooperation with good" ... "Something must be done to bring these people in line with the law" and "We must stop paying our dollars to be segregated."

These tactics stir the hottest controversies. For, while King has pushed for white persons to comply with civil rights law, he himself—in his civil disobedience campaigns—has violated other laws on the grounds that there are just laws and unjust laws.

"I think a law is just which squares with the moral law," King said, "and I think a law is unjust which is out of harmony with the moral laws of the universe."

### Basis Of Determination

And what is the basis of determination? "Any man who breaks the law that conscience tells him is unjust and willingly accepts the penalty by staying in jail in order to arouse the conscience of the community on the injustice of the law is at that moment expressing the highest regard for law."

King said he did not believe in defying or evading the law and its consequences. He said he defends the right of segregationists to violate laws which offend their consciences—if they willingly accept the penalty.

"The fact is," he said, "that most of the segregationists and racists that I see are not willing to suffer enough for their beliefs and they are not willing to go to jail."

But Albany, Ga., a dramatic testimonial of defeat for King, thwarted his direct action campaign and then under court order began desegregating schools and complied promptly, peacefully with the 1964 civil rights act.

This proves, claimed former Albany Mayor Asa D. Kelley, Jr., that the proper approach was and is through legal channels.

### Tactics Basically Wrong

King's methods also led to legislative action sooner than it would have come otherwise, Kelley said. "But the tactics are basically wrong—if everybody with a grievance used King's tactics, we would have utter chaos like some of the South American countries."

King was criticized by Gov. Ma. J. J. Field of Oregon who said King as a civil rights leader had "no right to go out and break the law."

Public opinion is his big weapon. In Alabama rallies, he shouted, "If they beat us now, they'll have to do it on Main street in front of the television cameras." Pictures from Birmingham in 1963 spilled outrage over the globe.

"We must dramatize injustices," King has also said.

King lives with the threat of death. By telephone to his office, by letter the threats come; he is unaware of most of them, refuses a bodyguard and often drives to the office alone.

He has a certain resignation about this. In an Albany church in 1962, after shots were fired into nearby Negro houses, he said:

"It may get me crucified. I may even die. But I want it said even if I die in the struggle that 'He died to make men free.'"

Although his first experience as a jail occupant was unnerving—that was in Montgomery in 1956—by 1962 he could relax. Then, in the steamy jail at Albany, he

could lounge in silk pajamas on a bunk, read the newspapers and listen to a transistor radio.

### Never Gets Angry Publicly

King gets angry, but not often, and never publicly.

"Every now and then he gets peeved and I get peeved," Coretta King says. "He can shout. Every now and then he'll blow up. He's learned to control this. But he takes and takes and sometimes he just has to let off steam."

"When we get in an argument, usually he just stops talking."

Two blocks from King's office stands the two-story frame house where he was born January 15, 1929. In the now busy Auburn avenue he played as a boy and learned the racial facts of life.

King raced through school, skipping the ninth and twelfth grades and entering Morehouse College at 15. He earned a bachelor of arts degree there, his bachelor of divinity at Crozer Theological Seminary and his Ph.D. from Boston University at the age of 26.

In his final high school year he won an Elks oratorical contest and went to Valdosta, Ga., on a bus with his teacher for the State finals in the Negro competition. Returning, he and the teacher violated custom by sitting near the front of the bus. The driver ordered them to move to the back.

"I insisted on staying," King recalled. "But after the situation got tense, my teacher urged me to move."

"I ended up standing all the way to Atlanta." There was an edge of bitterness in his voice. Then he laughed.

IN ESSENCE, the report said:

(1) No new Dunbar High School will be built because an estimated \$12 million cost is "too high" and there is no money available within the next seven years.

(2) A new Dunbar would merely be another racially imbalanced school.

(3) Dunbar High School will be phased out (vacated) within the next six years and students parceled out to other nearby schools.

(4) As soon as the new school on the Lake Clifton site is completed, room will be available for 2,000 Dunbar students who reside as close "if not closer" to the new school than to Dunbar.

ALSO APPEARING before the Board were representatives of the Harlem Park neighborhood and the Henry Highland Garnet Neighborhood group.

Mrs. Mary Bonne who said she spoke for several neighborhood groups, and Charles Curtiss, president of Harlem Park Neighborhood Association were the spokesmen.

They urged the Board not to proceed with plans to house 200 children from Briscoe Junior High School No. 451 in the basement of the Harlem Park School.

Mr. Curtis said a program to put School 451 boys in the furnace room will be "doing something with these boys we'll be sorry for."

School No. 451 at Druid Hill near Lafayette has been declared unsafe and is to be abandoned.

IN OTHER action, the Board:

1. Adopted a salary scale for educational personnel for the six-month budget from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1966, with teachers holding bachelor's degrees eligible to receive salaries from \$5,400 and \$9,300. Maximum teacher salary with master's would be \$10,100. Number of steps required to reach the maximum is reduced from 18 to 15 years in the bachelor's category.

2. Acting as a Board of Trustees of Baltimore Junior College, approved President Harry Fard's recommendations to initiate plans for a second junior college campus to be coordinated with the present campus and take steps to include same in a bond issue in the Nov. 1966 elections.

Also approved were salary scales for the college faculty with proposed maximums for instructor, assistant professor, associate professor and professor ranging from \$7,500 to \$14,200.

Personnel actions approved for the college: Mrs. Maryvone Steinback appointed head of department foreign languages effective Sept. 1.

Granted tenure: Paul E. Nolder, speech and radio; and Stewart L. LeCato, assistant professor English.

Resignations: F. Bredahl Peterson, associate professor of history; and Mrs. Margaret Axilrod, assistant professor, business administration.

Leave granted until Jan. 31, 1966 to Leonard S. Bowsbey to complete doctoral studies at University of Iowa.



"That was the beginning of my determination to lead a bus boycott," he said.

In reality, he was then interested in law or medicine and it was two years later that he took up the ministry. His move to Montgomery for his first pastorate in 1953 was only coincidental to what developed; the leadership of a bus boycott was thrust upon him. Despite the boycott, however, it took a court order to desegregate the buses.

But what King attained there nine years and six months ago was the mobilization of Negro masses and recognition of himself. The cohesive force was the Negro church, core of the Negro social life.

Now, nearly a decade later, King is confident of the ultimate end to discrimination.

"We have come to the day," he says, "when a piece of freedom is not enough for us as human beings, nor for the nation of which we are a part."

While King works to dramatize what he thinks are injustices, charges against him have been dramatized, too. Billboards were plastered throughout Alabama and elsewhere purporting to show him at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., several years ago. The school had come under fire on charges that Communists and sympathizers visited and lectured there.

King's response was that he spent only one hour there to give a speech. In his speeches and writings, he has denounced communism as incompatible with Christianity.

Asked about Communist influence in the civil rights movement, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach said Reds have been remarkably unsuccessful in influencing decisions of leaders of civil rights groups.





The Rev. Martin Luther King, 36, sparkplug of the civil rights movement, has been hailed around the world as a great leader of his people and he has won Nobel Peace Prize. A major factor in his success is his oratory.

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# **Oberlin Honors Dr. King Awards Degrees to 483**

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 14 (AP) — Nearly 3,000 persons heard the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. tell the Oberlin College graduating class today that "our challenge is to remain awake during today's social revolution."

Dr. King said the legendary Rip Van Winkle fell asleep and when he awoke 20 years later he found he had slept through a revolution.

"Nothing is more tragic than to sleep through a revolution," Dr. King said. "All too many

fail to achieve a new mental outlook through a revolution, and today a revolution is sweeping away an old order."

Dr. King who was among six persons to receive honorary degrees was greeted with a standing ovation at the end of his talk. Degrees also were awarded to 483 Oberlin graduates.

In addition to Dr. King, honorary degrees went to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Peter Mennin, president of the Juilliard School of Music; Dr. Leona Baumgartner of the Agency for International Development, and Robert Edwin Espy of New York, general secretary of the National Council of Churches.

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# **Oberlin Honors Dr. King; Awards Degrees to 483**

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# King Booed at Hofstra As He Goes for Degree

A group of 12 demonstrators booed and hissed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday as the Southern integration leader marched in an academic procession in Hofstra University in Hempstead, L. I.

"Martin Luther King is the most notorious liar in America," chorused the demonstrators, who identified themselves as members of the Long Island Committee to Preserve our American Freedom.

As the 10-block procession of students in caps and gowns headed toward the Hofstra football stadium, the demonstrators chanted: "Destroy red and black Bolshevism."

When King spoke to the 900 graduates and 7,000-person audience, a man stood up and heckled him. He was led from the stadium by police.

## Refers to Viet War

King warned that storm clouds of a third World War were "hanging mighty low," in referring to the struggle in Viet Nam. He said alternatives must be found to violence and war.

"It is either nonviolence or nonexistence," said the Nobel peace prize winner.

King received an honorary doctor of divinity degree.



Martin Luther King Jr.  
 Target of demonstrators

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HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., JUNE 13 (UPI)—A SMALL GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS TODAY BOOED AND HISSED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., SOUTHERN INTEGRATION LEADER, AS HE MARCHED IN A HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC PROCESSION HERE.

"MARTIN LUTHER KING IS THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN AMERICA," THE DEMONSTRATORS, NUMBERING ABOUT 12, SHOUTED.

THE DEMONSTRATORS, WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS OF THE "LONG ISLAND COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE OUR AMERICAN FREEDOM," ECHOED A STATEMENT MADE ABOUT KING BY FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER. THE FBI HEAD CALLED KING A NOTORIOUS LIAR AFTER KING HAD CRITICIZED THE FBI.

KING SPOKE BEFORE 7,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING 900 HOFSTRA GRADUATES AT A COMMENCEMENT EXERCISE IN THE HOFSTRA FOOTBALL STADIUM IN THIS LONG ISLAND COMMUNITY ABOUT 15 MILES EAST OF NEW YORK CITY. KING, NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, RECEIVED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF DIVINITY DEGREE DURING THE EXERCISES.

AS THE 10-BLOCK PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN CAPS AND GOWNS HEADED TOWARD THE STADIUM THE DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTED, "DESTROY RED AND BLACK BOLSHEVISM."

MOST OF THE STUDENTS LAUGHED. BUT ONE OF THEM SHOUTED TO THE DEMONSTRATORS, "NONE OF YOU LOOK LIKE YOU ARE ABOUT TO BE SENT TO FIGHT IN VIET NAM."

WHEN KING ROSE TO SPEAK, AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN JUMPED NOT RECORDED SEAT AND BEGAN TO SHOUT AT KING.

OTHERS IN THE GATHERING SHOUTED, "SIT DOWN--SHAME ON YOU." POLICE LED THE MAN FROM THE STADIUM.

KING, IN HIS ADDRESS, REFERRED TO THE WAR IN VIET NAM AND SAID STORM CLOUDS OF A THIRD WORLD WAR WERE "HANGING MIGHTY LOW."

HE SAID ALTERNATIVES HAD TO BE FOUND TO VIOLENCE AND WAR. "IT IS EITHER NON-VIOLENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE," HE SAID.

KING ALSO SAID THAT IT WAS JUST AS IMPORTANT TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO FAMILY THAT "CANNOT LIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY" AS IT WAS TO RISE UP IN INDIGNATION WHEN AN ALABAMA CHURCH WAS BOMBED.

THE LEADER OF THE DEMONSTRATORS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS DR. WILLIAM F. DOWLING, A GARDEN CITY, N.Y., DENTIST.

DOWLING GAVE NEWSMEN A HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID AMERICAN FREEDOM WAS "THREATENED BY THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT WITHIN THE SO-CALLED CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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## Bayard Rustin Asks Soviet End To Anti-Semitism

"Five thousand years of suffering by the Jewish people is enough," declared Bayard Rustin, Negro civil rights leader, last night.

"Russian anti-Semitism must now be stopped," he said, addressing a crowd of more than 300 in Howard University's Crampton Auditorium.

Rustin was one of four speakers at a mass meeting sponsored by the Greater Washington Committee on the Plight of the Russian Jewry.

Other speakers were Dr. William E. Moran Jr., dean of the Foreign Service School at Georgetown University; Morris B. Abram, president of the American Jewish Committee and U.S. representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and Dr. Harold E. Fey, visiting professor of social ethics at the Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Moran read telegrams from President Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D-N.Y., each encouraging the group in its efforts.

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# **Dr. King Is Praised At Wilberforce Ceremonies**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9 (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., here to address Wilberforce University graduates, heard himself lauded by Gov. James A. Rhodes today as "one of the world's great exponents of universal freedom."

The Governor said to the Negro leader, "Martin Luther King speaks softly but carries a big supply of shoe leather," a reference to his many civil rights marches.

Sharing the platform with Dr. King and the Governor was Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, who received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree.

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# Wilberforce Grads to Hear Dr. King

The Daily News Greene County Bureau  
82½ E. Main St., Xenia

WILBERFORCE, June 8—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. tomorrow will make the first of two addresses in 10 days in Greene county.



King

Dr. King, the nation's top integration leader, and winner of the Nobel peace prize, will speak at 10:30 a.m. at Wilberforce university's 107th commencement convocation.

The university will present an honorary doctor of humanities degree to his father, Dr. Martin Luther King Sr.

**THE ELDER** Dr. King is pastor of Ebenezer church in Atlanta. His son is assistant pastor.

Dr. King Jr. also will speak at Antioch college's commencement June 19.

Wilberforce's term-end began this morning with the annual Payne sermon at its Payne theological seminary by Dr. John H. Adams, pastor of First AME church of Seattle.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cincinnati Enquirer  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post &  
Times Star  
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal  
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch  
Columbus, Ohio

2 Dayton Daily News  
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald  
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 6/8/65

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: James Fain

Title: Martin Luther  
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Character: 157-210  
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Classification:

Submitting Office: Cincinnati

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POINT OF VIEW

# President Talks Frankly to Negroes

By MARY McGRORY  
 Star Staff Writer

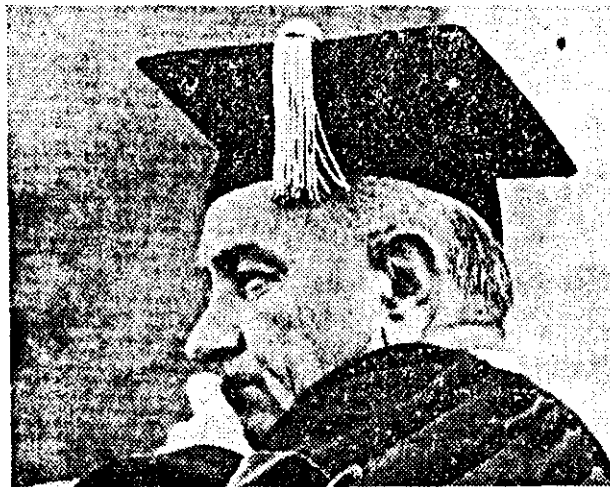
President Johnson's speech to the graduating class of Howard University Friday was a dramatic departure, both in content and context.

He was the first President to speak on civil rights at a moment of calm in the racial turmoil of the past five years. He was the first President to ask the Negroes, with their legal rights all but won, to help find the remedy for their own social plight.

In the past, whites have been asked to give Negroes justice. At Howard, the President asked them to give understanding.

Negroes generally hear exhortations for patience and understanding and promises of relief. President Johnson suggested that the time had come for them to come to grips with their own worst problem, "the breakdown of Negro family life."

The President initially turned down the invitation to speak at Howard. Ten days



President Johnson reflects. . . .

ago, he decided it was an opportunity to strike out in a new direction, to proclaim in Churchill's phrase, "the end of the beginning."

The speech was cleared with Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, and with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They were both in enthusiastic accord.

Negro civil rights leaders have soft-pedaled the ills of the Negro community—the statistics on crime and illegitimacy among non-whites, which have given their foes the excuse to deny them their rights. But with total legal victory at hand they have begun to turn their attention to the core of the Johnson speech, the failure of Negro family life.

Since last January, they

have been suggesting that selfimprovement may be the key to Negro self-esteem. Participants in the civil rights demonstrations, which have produced a new breed of Negro, were exhilarated by their achievements. But the feeling did not trickle down to the illiterate jobless in the slums.

The NAACP began a series of "citizenship clinics," which were aimed at pointing out the evils of anarchy in the home, and finding social uses for political agitators.

## Fearful to Sptak

Even James Farmer, the leader of CORE, has been brooding about the necessity for efforts within the Negro community to make life better. His associates say he has been prevented from speaking out for fear that a call to improve Negro community life might be misinterpreted as a slowdown to integration. In

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the past Negroes who have advocated the "bootstrap" approach to Booker T. Washington have run the risk of being called "Uncle Tom."

With the President's encouragement and approval, more Negroes are expected to speak out on this hitherto most delicate subject.

Johnson indicated that the effort will be as before, "black and white together." He acknowledged white guilt in bringing about the conditions which have demoralized the Negro and continued white involvement in seeking to better his lot.

But he is determined, aides say, that the unprecedented White House conference he has called for next fall will not turn into a seminar for reliving old woes and grievances or generate only new demands for help from the federal government.

#### Seeks Frank Discussion

In persuading the Negroes to talk frankly about their own troubles, he hopes they will find solutions of their own.

He seemed to be trying to set the tone and even provide the agenda. He said: "Less than half of all Negro children reach the age of 18 having lived all their lives with both parents. . . . Probably a majority of all Negro children receive federally-aided public assistance during their childhood."

The first southern President in a hundred years, in other words, told the Negroes that in compassion and concern he would not be outdone. Now to be constructive, he must have their help. It was an authentic new note.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Irresponsible King Overplays His Hand

Considerable discomfort should be making the rounds among racial strifemonger Martin Luther King's coddlers and apologists.

They should be suffering pangs of conscience for closing their eyes and sealing their lips in the face of the contempt King has shown for law and order in his troublemaking operations.

They must have hoped for the sake of their conscience, if for no other reason, that what Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon has just — and justly—said of Martin Luther King would never be said at all.

Governor Hatfield, commencement speaker at a college in suburban Rochester, N.Y., this week, told a news conference afterward that he was directing the statement at King when he said in his address:

"I say to you that in a nation founded upon a constitutional form of government, which has processes by which we can change laws with which we disagree, we do not have the right to deliberately violate law, no matter what our rank in life."

Martin Luther King has been able to get away with brazen contempt for state and local laws not patterned to accommodate the wretched, ruthless manner in which he has carried on his "civil disobedience" assault upon racial peace, common sense and good will.

He has thumbed his nose at anything and everything that pleaded for restraint against his wretchedness and ruthlessness. He has grown so bold as to take the position that laws not to his liking are his to ignore, not to obey.

Yet such a character as Martin Luther King has been handed a Nobel Peace Prize, an award that became hollow the moment he received it.

He has been pampered and egged on by multiple sources in Washington, D.C., to the point of national humiliation.

Now the rebuking reaction to this coddling treatment has become so outspoken that a Pacific Northwest governor emphasizes to a college commencement audience in the eastern U.S.A. that Martin Luther King has "no right to go out and break the law."

Even earlier, a Washington report indicated President Lyndon Johnson himself was being jolted into awareness that Martin Luther King has been running wilder than the national interest could afford to tolerate.

Witness this statement of Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr. of Louisiana on the floor of the House in Congress:

"There have been few occasions on which the President and I have agreed on the subject of the behavior of Martin Luther King, but when he recently commented that he had let him go too far, he struck a responsive chord with me."

Overplaying their hands is a characteristic of the irresponsible, and Martin Luther King is the latest Exhibit A.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4A MOBILE REGISTER  
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Date: 6/3/65  
Edition: Morning final  
~~XXXXXX~~ Editorial  
Editor: George M. Cox  
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character: SM- C

or

Classification: MO 100-1472  
Submitting Office: MOBILE

☐ Being Investigated

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Exhibit A

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

# MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above caption and picture are appearing (Spring 1965) on over 200 billboards throughout the South.

The above photograph was taken by Edwin Friend, 4888 Jett Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5, Georgia, then an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, during the Labor Day weekend of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. According to THE AUGUSTA COURIER of July 8, 1963, the Highlander Folk School was later abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

(1) Foreground, looking down, is Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

(2) First row, second from the right, is Martin Luther King Jr., of the Montgomery boycott, the Birmingham riots, and the so-called voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in March 1965. Karl Prussion, who served as a counterspy for the FBI for 22 years, charges that King belongs to, or has accepted support from 60 Communist-front organizations.

(3) To King's right is Aubrey Williams, then president and now president emeritus of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., a Communist front organization known as the transmission belt in the

South for the Communist Party. (4) To Williams' right is Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School for Communist training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Since attending this 1957 Communist training school, these four leaders of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

Over a national television network on April 4, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. claimed that he was at the Highlander Folk School for 90 minutes. Edwin Friend, who took this and other photographs, certifies that King arrived in the morning, attended the morning sessions, then spoke in the afternoon.

The above photograph is available as a reprint. It appears on a single sheet, 8-1/2 x 11, the reverse side of which carries three additional photographs, together with documentation, showing Martin Luther King, Jr. associating with known Communists.

Order copies of this reprint today. They are folded for #10 envelopes and are suitable for handouts.

Price: 3¢ each; 100 for \$3.00  
Order from THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, P. O. Box 4223, New Orleans, La. 70118

b7(c) [Redacted signature]

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THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN  
New Orleans, La.  
May-June, 1965  
page 7

*File 100-1060-11*

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# Peabody Tacks Segregation Protest On Atlanta Episcopal Cathedral Door

By Paul Good

Special to The Washington Post

ATLANTA, May 30 — Malcolm Peabody Jr., brother of former Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody, tacked an antisegregation protest to the door of the Episcopal Cathedral here tonight while graduation services were being held for a school that once

barred the son of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

St. Philip's Cathedral is integrated under church law. Its members number some of the wealthiest and most influential residents of the city. But fashionable Lovett School, which was conducting its baccalaureate service, is segregated.

The protest backed up by Peabody, president of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, charged that the school was related to the church through services like tonight's. School and church officials denied any link.

"This is the school," read the protest, "which in 1963 rudely refused the application of Martin Luther King III, the son of Atlanta's only Nobel Prize winner."

"As Episcopalians, we call upon our church nationally to either bring about a change in Lovett's policy or to divorce itself in fact as well as name. Throw the bigot's out, as Christ threw out the money-changers. They are no different, only their currency differs."

Peabody was accompanied by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd of Washington, national field representative for the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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EDITORIAL

Friday, May 28, 1965

# King and socialism, or worse

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. has been accused of having Communist ties and of helping to implant the seeds of communism in America through his civil rights movement, which has been used for infiltration.

While making no mention of these charges, he clearly places himself on the side of socialism, or worse, in an article that carries his name as author in the June issue of Pageant Magazine.

★

Writing of Socialist Norman Thomas and his philosophy, King uses the title, "The Bravest Man I Ever Met." His enthusiasm for the man and his ideas is boundless.

Not surprisingly, of course, he seems especially swayed by Thomas's long opposition to racial discrimination, dating back to 1921.

Likewise, King expresses admiration for the pacifist leanings of Thomas saying the overriding passion of the latter's life has been "the pursuit of peace."

The civil rights spokesman says

he's happy to be working with the Socialist leader in two organizations he identified as the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and Turn Toward Peace.

This association might have something to do with King's opposition to the President's policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

★

But what is even more disturbing is King's approval of these words written long ago by Norman Thomas: "The hope for the future lies in a new social and economic order which demands the abolition of the capitalist system."

All of this seems to fit into a pattern, and especially that blueprint reportedly devised in 1956 calling for a Red - dominated and directed third political party, with its ground-base strength centered in Dixie and the urban areas of the key electoral states of the North.

The year set for realization of these aims was 1965.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10-A.  
The Atlanta Times  
Atlanta, Georgia.

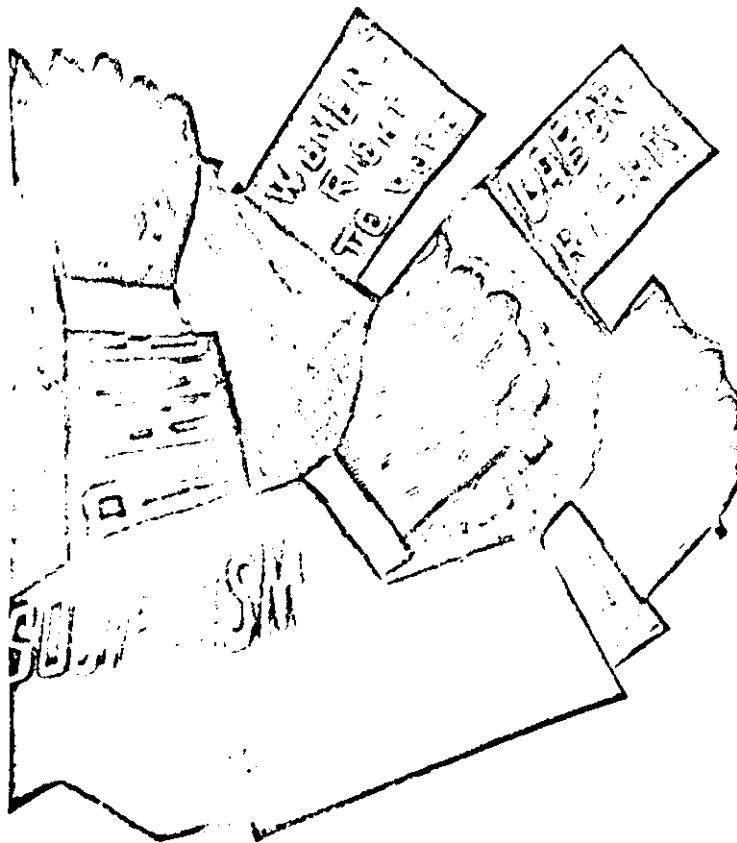
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Edition: Final  
Author:  
Editor: Luke Greene  
Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

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Classification:  
Submitting Office: Atlanta  
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# The Bravest Man I Ever Met

BY THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

■ LAST DECEMBER 2000 Americans gathered at New York's Hotel Astor to celebrate the 80th birthday of Norman Thomas. I could not be present because I had to go to Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize. But before I enplaned for Norway, I taped the following message to be

sent to America's foremost Socialist:

"I can think of no man who has done more than you to inspire the vision of a society free of injustice and exploitation. While some would adjust to the status quo, you urged struggle. While some would corrupt struggle with violence or undemo-

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cratic perversions, you have stood firmly for the integrity of ends and means. Your example has ennobled and dignified the fight for freedom, and all that we hear of the Great Society seems only an echo of your prophetic eloquence. Your pursuit of racial and economic democracy at home, and of sanity and peace in the world, has been awesome in scope. It is with deep admiration and indebtedness that I carry the inspiration of your life to Oslo."

TRULY, the life of Norman Thomas has been one of deep commitment to the betterment of all humanity. In 1928, the year before I was born, he waged the first of six campaigns as the Socialist Party's candidate for President of the United States. A decade earlier, as a preacher, he fought gallantly, if unsuccessfully, against American involvement in World War I. Both then and now he has raised aloft the banner of civil liberties, civil rights, labor's right to organize, and has played a significant role in so many diverse areas of activity that newspapers all over the land have termed him "America's conscience."

There are those who call Norman Thomas a failure because he has never been elected to office. One of his severest critics is Thomas himself. When asked what he had accomplished in his life, the white-haired Socialist leader replied:

"I suppose it is an achievement to live to my age and feel that one has kept the faith, or tried to. It is an achievement to have had a part, even if it was a minor part, in some of the things that have been accomplished in the field of civil liberty, in the field of better race relations, and the rest of it. It is something of an achievement, I think, to keep the idea of socialism before a rather indifferent or even hostile public. That's the kind of achievement that I have to my credit, if any. As the world

counts achievement, I have not got much."

But the world disagrees. The Washington Post, echoed by scores of other newspapers, called Thomas "among the most influential individuals in 20th century politics" and added: "We join great numbers of his fellow Americans in congratulating the country on having him as a leader at large."

During our historic March on Washington in the summer of 1963, when 250,000 Negro and white Americans joined together in an outpouring of fellowship and brotherly cooperation for a world of freedom and equality, a little Negro boy listened at the Washington Monument to an eloquent orator.

Turning to his father, he asked: "Who is that man?"

Came the inevitable answer: "That's Norman Thomas. He was for us before any other white folks were."

His concern for racial equality flows naturally from his heritage. His father and both grandparents were Presbyterian ministers. His maternal grandfather Stephen Mattoon was not only an abolitionist but went south to Charlotte, North Carolina, after the Civil War and became the founder and first president of a college for Negroes, then named Biddle College but now called Johnson C. Smith University. Emma Mattoon, Norman's mother, was a girl of about 12 when the family moved to Charlotte. She remembered vividly how the other white girls in the area ostracized her and her sister because their father, a Northerner, taught "niggers."

Thomas, of course, was actively opposed to racial discrimination. In 1921, when he edited a pacifist magazine, *The World Tomorrow*, he wrote (and this perhaps indicates how far we are from those days):

"Northern industrial centers may



## THE BRAVEST MAN I EVER MET

seem by comparison desirable to the southern Negroes who emigrate to them. But they are a very poor sort of earthly paradise, as *The World Tomorrow* can testify. This thought has been brought home to the magazine from an experience of its own. We are obliged to move to new offices at 108 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and the reason is this—the owners of the building demanded of us signature of a lease forbidding the employment of any Negro. We should have refused such a demand on principle, but in addition we are proud of the fact that one of the most faithful of our office staff is a Negro woman. That her race should be discriminated against in more than one office building in New York City is a practical denial of the fundamental principles of brotherhood and Christianity."

And in 1933, when labor, farm, unemployed, Socialist and liberal groups joined together in a New Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., to lobby for a decent deal for America's depressed millions, Thomas was instrumental in dealing a blow to Jim Crow. Most of the New York delegates were originally housed in the Cairo Hotel. In his book *Norman Thomas: A Biography* (Norton), Harry Fleischman relates that when the hotel barred Floria Pinkney, a Negro delegate, hundreds of the delegates marched to the hotel in a body, canceled their reservations, and demanded return of the money they had paid in advance. Thomas was their spokesman. When the hotel refused to return the money, Thomas arranged with lawyers to bring suit, whereupon the hotel agreed to return the money.

Thomas also worked hand in hand with our most illustrious Negro labor leader, A. Philip Randolph, in speaking at organizing meetings of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in fighting for permanent Federal

Fair Employment Practices executive orders and laws, and in helping to abolish discrimination in the nation's armed forces.

But his concern for civil rights is only one facet of Thomas's life that has aroused my admiration and that of many of his fellow Americans, black and white. Describing the Socialist leader's career, Dr. John Haynes Holmes recalled the words of the Prophet Isaiah:

*For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace,*

*And for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest,*

*Until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness,*

*And the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.*

*Upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, have I set watchmen,*

*Who shall never hold their peace, day and night.*

*Go through, go through the gates; Prepare ye the way of the people.*

The role of watchman on the tower has never been an easy calling. Who stands upon the wall stands alone. And a man's arms can weary of lifting a standard for the people. There is no rest in it, nor worldly success, nor choice. Yet his courageous championship of exhausted sharecroppers in the South, of persecuted Japanese Americans in World War II, of conscientious objectors in federal prisons, of exploited hospital workers in northern cities, of Mississippi Negroes fighting for the right to vote, his lifelong campaign for economic and social democracy, and his unceasing drive for the maximum international cooperation for peace with justice have endeared him to millions around the globe. He has proved that there is something truly glorious in being forever engaged in the pursuit of justice and equality. He is one of the bravest men I ever met.

"So long as Norman Thomas is alive and capable of standing before

a public forum," stated dramatist Morton Wishengrad, "those who are alienated and excluded are not entirely mute. One man articulate in the service of so many. It is beyond socialism, beyond political system, and beyond economic doctrine."

THE OVERRIDING PASSION of Thomas's life has been the pursuit of peace—not the deadly apathy of appeasement or submission to tyranny but the insistence that the resolution of differences must be transferred from the dreadful realm of military force to economic and ideological conflict and, ultimately, international law and cooperation. He has put that philosophy practically—maximum isolation from war, maximum cooperation for peace.

His quest for peace started during World War I when he came to the conviction that Christianity and war were in complete opposition, that "you cannot conquer war by war, cast out Satan by Satan, or do the enormous evil of war that good may come." Thomas was so passionate a speaker even then that his intense convictions drew forth strong responses from his audiences.

After a talk in February 1917 at Wesleyan University's Y.M.C.A., its president, Fred Stevens, who had been in the U.S. Army for six years, was much impressed by Thomas's remarks. He was scheduled to address the entire student body at a University preparedness rally. The chairman arose and said: "Wesleyan is fortunate in having an Army officer in its midst who has agreed to drill our volunteers and teach them military tactics. I give you Fred Stevens." Stevens got up and told his startled audience: "I'm sorry, fellows. I can't do it. I heard Norman Thomas last night. I'm a pacifist now."

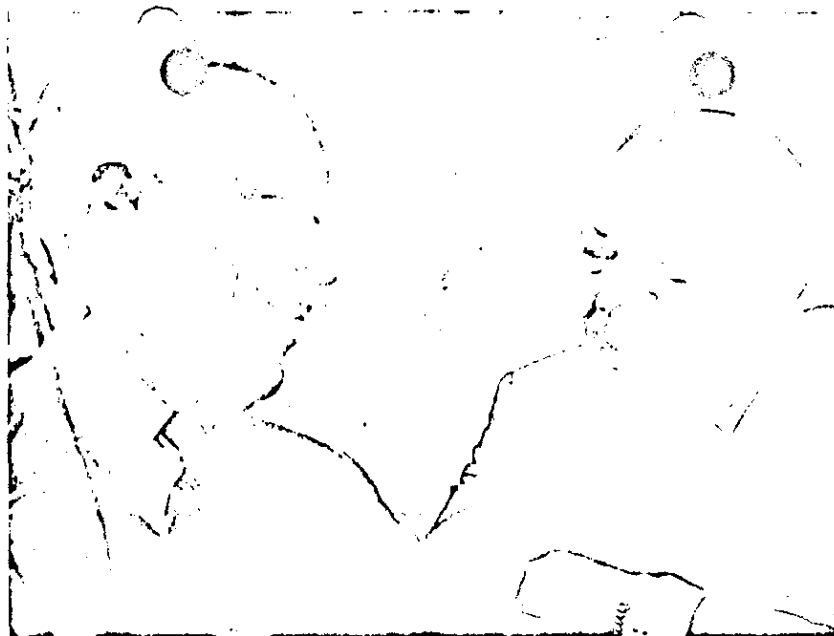
Through that war, and between wars, and into the next war, Thomas proclaimed that ethical imperative:

Thou shalt not kill. When it was popular to do so and when it was dangerous to do so, he kept insisting that war is an evil that men make—and that only men can cure.

This message the dynamic Socialist leader has taken to his country and to the world in every form that human energy and eloquence allow. A score of books that have reached people all over the world reveals some of their content in their titles: *Is Conscience a Crime?*; *War—No Profit, No Glory, No Need*; *Appeal to The Nations*; *The Prerequisites For Peace*. It has been the basis for rallying the American people in times of crisis in organizations from the American Union Against Militarism at the time of World War I to the National Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy and Turn Toward Peace today (two organization in which I am happy to work with him).

Peace has been the theme of countless hundreds of broadcasts over radio and, later, TV networks over a period of 40 years. Peace has been included in conferences on the economic and other practical aspects of universal disarmament under effective international inspection, which have drawn Senators and scholars as well as representatives of voluntary agencies. The search for peace has taken Thomas across the American continent year after year, speaking to small groups and large. And peace has taken him across the world to conferences with leaders of nations and with the prototype of that international fellowship of free men whose vision he has helped to create.

Thomas, a Presbyterian minister, found his interest in socialism stimulated by the antiwar declaration of the Socialist Party in 1917. He wrote Morris Hillquit, one of the declaration's authors, to offer help in Hillquit's New York mayoralty campaign: "The hope for the future lies



Eighty-year-old Norman Thomas and Dr. King: They're fighting a common cause

in a new social and economic order which demands the abolition of the capitalist system. War itself is only the most horrible and dramatic of the many evil fruits of our present organized system of exploitation and the philosophy of life which exalts competition instead of cooperation." When Thomas joined the Socialist Party in 1918, it was with certain reservations: "Perhaps to certain members of the Party my socialism would not be of the most orthodox variety. As you know I have a profound fear of the undue exaltation of the State and a profound faith that the new world we desire must depend upon freedom and fellowship rather than upon any sort of coercion whatsoever. I am interested in political parties only to the extent in which they may be serviceable in advancing certain ideals and in winning liberty for men and women."

Even before becoming a Socialist, Thomas displayed a lack of orthodoxy in nonconformity when he coupled his support of women's suf-

frage with an expressed doubt that women would vote any more wisely than men. While maintaining that women had just as much right to be wrong as men, Thomas annoyed those suffragettes who argued passionately, "When women get the vote, war will be ended for all time."

In the dark days before the New Deal, when the open shop prevailed and unions were weak and poor, the Socialist leader was a familiar figure to workers in scores of strikes. Thomas could be found, noted David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies International Garment Workers' Union, "In each and every strike on the picket lines and in the hall meetings. We found him when we could not raise money to supply food, sandwiches, or literature for our strikers. We found him championing every battle for free speech, for free assemblage."

Before I was in kindergarten, America was in the throes of a desperate depression, with the Wall Street crash followed by the grim

misery of rapidly growing mass unemployment. In the 1932 Presidential campaign Thomas, as the Socialist Presidential nominee, called for socialization of the nation's major industries and natural resources, but his major stress was on immediate programs to ameliorate the tragic effects of the depression and to lead to economic recovery. The platform called for a \$10 billion federal program of public works and unemployment relief plus laws to acquire land, buildings, and equipment to put the unemployed to work producing food, fuel, clothing, and homes for their own use. The platform also urged:

- Compulsory insurance against unemployment.
- Employment agencies free to the public.
- Old-age pensions for men and women 60 years old.
- Abolition of child labor.
- The six-hour day, five-day week with no wage reductions.
- Aid to farmers and homeowners against foreclosures of their mortgages.
- Health insurance and maternity insurance.
- Adequate minimum wage laws.

NEITHER THE Republican nor Democratic platforms showed any comparable understanding of the nation's needs in that time of crisis. It is to Franklin D. Roosevelt's credit that, when elected, he did not hesitate to use many of Thomas's planks to build his New Deal.

I have remarked upon Thomas's suspicion of orthodoxy, but in one respect he accepted orthodox Socialist views on race. The Socialist Party had no special plank on the problem of the Negro. It assumed that abolishing capitalism would automatically mean equality for the Negro. Thomas did not find out how inadequate this approach was until the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administra-

tion) came on the scene. While in Birmingham, Alabama, on a speaking tour, Thomas was told by a white Socialist who was on W.P.A. that he had asked his fellow white workers if they would prefer getting \$5 a day if Negroes were paid the same wage, or only \$4 a day, with Negroes getting only \$3.50. Overwhelmingly, he told Thomas, they preferred less money so long as it was more than Negroes were given! This failure to understand the deeply rooted psychological bases of racism contributed to the Socialist failure to win massive Negro support.

It has been my good fortune to work with Norman Thomas not only for world peace and for racial equality but for fair treatment of all the world's minorities and for social justice everywhere. Several years ago, when the Soviet Union sentenced more than 120 persons—most of them Jews—to death for "economic" crimes, we joined with Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Henry Steele Commager, and Dr. William Ernest Hocking in initiating a petition signed by more than 200 prominent Americans urging the Soviet Union to abandon such a practice.

When the U.S.S.R. formally abolished the death penalty some years ago, it boasted that it "was leaving the capitalistic countries behind and was moving toward a more liberal, enlightened Communist society." When the death penalty was invoked in the United States, particularly in the case of convicted Soviet spies, many anti-Communists, running the gamut from Pope Pius XII to Norman Thomas and myself, inveighed against such death sentences.

By reverting to capital punishment, the Khrushchev regime abandoned any propaganda advantages it had boasted. Boris Nikiforov, head of the Criminal Law Department of the U.S.S.R. Institute of Jurisprudence, attempted to white-

... wash the Soviet death penalty by claiming that state property "is sacred and inviolable" and whoever appropriates state property "encroaches on the basic principle of life of Soviet society." To that argument, we joined former Sen. Herbert Lehman when he aptly replied: "Property rights are no less important in a private economy than in a Communist economy. But one of the chief glories of a sane society is that it places human rights and human life on a higher and more sacred plane than property rights." Incidentally, the "economic" crimes for which the Russians imposed the death penalty included currency speculation and black marketing. One man was doomed for running a private cosmetics business. Three others were condemned to death for selling low-grade apples at top prices.

One of Norman Thomas's most endearing qualities has been his ability to hate the sin but love the sinner. While recognizing that people are influenced by their economic and social backgrounds, he knows that they are often capable of rising above narrow self- or class-interest. He has often been critical of leaders in high places, but he has been scrupulous in giving credit where credit is due, a circumstance that has appealed to Presidents and hosts of other public officials. And, in a time when apathy and indifference have characterized much of mankind, one of his outstanding attributes has been his capacity for indignation at any injustice, which led Roger Baldwin to call Thomas "a civil liberties agency all by himself, with an acute sense of timing and publicity."

Nor is Thomas a dissenter just for the sake of dissent. "The secret of

a good life," he once wrote, "is to have the right loyalties and to hold them in the right scale of values. The value of dissent and dissenters is to make us reappraise those values with supreme concern for the truth. ... Rebellion per se is not a virtue. If it were, we would have some heroes on very low levels."

At Thomas's 80th birthday party, one of the greetings read:

"I understand the moment of truth has arrived and you are confessing another birthday. In your instance this should be easy because you remain eternally young of heart and young of spirit. As one of your older friends, I wish to join in wishing you not only a happy birthday but continued good health. Your life has been dedicated to the practice and ideals of democracy. It has also been a life of courage in the battle against all forms of totalitarianism. With equal vigor and determination you have challenged the evil forces both of fascism and communism—never flinching or retreating, always advocating the cause of freedom and social justice. America is a better land because of you, your life, your work, your deeds."

Signing that greeting was Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. Other greetings came from present or former prime ministers, Supreme Court judges, Senators, Congressmen, and leaders of all of America's political parties.

Yet America has never fully utilized Thomas's great abilities. He has been a marvelous unofficial ambassador-at-large to our friends in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Would it not make sense to make him our *official* representative to the United Nations? ■ ■

#### SEA FOOD MAMA

■ She ate so many clams that her stomach rose and fell with the tide.

—Mrs. Bell

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Casper ☐  
 Callahan ☐  
 Conrad ☐  
 Felt ☐  
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 Tele Room ☐  
 Holmes ☐  
 Gandy ☐

UPI A83N

NEW YORK, MAY 20 (UPI)--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TONIGHT THAT NEGRO STREET DEMONSTRATIONS "ULTIMATELY WILL BENEFIT MORE WHITES THAN NEGROES."

"WHEN NEGROES TOOK TO THE STREETS TO DEMAND JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEMSELVES THEY HELPED TO STIMULATE A BROAD WAR-ON-POVERTY CONCEPT WHICH ULTIMATELY WILL BENEFIT MORE WHITES THAN NEGROES," KING TOLD THE 58TH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. "THE STIRRING LESSON OF THIS AGE IS THAT MASS NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION IS NOT A PECULIAR DEVICE FOR NEGRO AGITATION," THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID. "RATHER IT IS AN HISTORICALLY VALIDATED

METHOD FOR DEFENDING FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY AND FOR ENLARGING THESE VALUES TO THE ULTIMATE BENEFIT OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY."

KING SAID "THE VAST MAJORITY OF ALL AMERICANS NOW SUPPORT AND APPROVE" THE MASS NON-VIOLENT CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS.

"WHAT BEGAN AS A LIMITED EXPRESSION OF PROTEST TEN YEARS AGO IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., TO INTEGRATE A BUS LINE HAS GROWN INTO A NATIONAL PHENOMENON," KING SAID. "AS HISTORY SPIRALED OVER A DECADE, THE MOVEMENT RETURNED TO MONTGOMERY AND INVOLVED, IN DIRECT ACTION, NUNS AND PRIESTS, RABBIS, PROTESTANT MINISTERS AND LAITY OF EVERY RACE, SOCIAL CLASS AND AGE."

"THE ENEMIES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAVE BEEN QUICK AND VOCAL TO DENOUNCE THEM AS UNDEMOCRATIC PRESSURE TACTICS AND EVEN UN-AMERICAN IN PHILOSOPHY," KING SAID. "YET THE TRUTH IS THAT NO ONE CAN SCORN NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION OR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WITHOUT CANCELING OUT AMERICAN HISTORY."

KING SAID THE NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS HAD THEIR ROOTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND "THE BOYCOTT AGAINST BRITISH TEA, CULMINATING IN THE BOSTON TEA PARTY."

"THE NEGRO TODAY, WHEN HE MARCHES IN THE STREETS, IS ~~NOT~~ PRACTICING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE BECAUSE HE IS NOT CHALLENGING THE CONSTITUTION, THE SUPREME COURT OR THE ENACTMENTS OF CONGRESS," KING SAID. "INSTEAD HE SEEKS TO UPHOLD THEM."

"HE MAY BE VIOLATING LOCAL MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES OR STATE LAWS, BUT IT IS THESE LAWS WHICH CONTRADICT BASIC NATIONAL LAW," KING ADDED. "NEGROES BY THEIR DIRECT ACTION, ARE EXPOSING THE CONTRADICTION. THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN THE SITUATION, RESTING ON UNJUST FOUNDATIONS, IS THAT OF THE SEGREGATIONISTS."

MC/WC911PED

MAY 27 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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# Gilligan Files \$5 Million Suits

Police Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan, whose fatal shooting of a teen-age Negro boy touched off last summer's Harlem riots, filed two Supreme Court libel suits yesterday for more than \$5 million against the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., James Farmer, and other civil rights leaders and organizations.

Gilligan's lawyer, Roy M. Cohn, also disclosed that he planned to bring a third suit against NBC in connection with two broadcasts last July on which King and Farmer appeared. Gilligan had announced

the defendants were responsible for printing and distributing a handbill with his picture which said he was "wanted for murder."

## Cleared of Blame

CORE, the Progressive Labor Movement and the Harlem Defense Council were named in the larger suit. Gilligan said they had "conspired and maliciously and wilfully participated in a plan to defame his good name and reputation."

A 17-year-old police veteran with numerous departmental citations, Gilligan was exonerated of criminal liability in the shooting of Powell by a grand jury and the police review board. He claimed that the youth had threatened him with a knife.



Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan



Jesse Gray



Martin Luther King Jr.

his intention to sue in April.

In his \$1.5 million action against the Congress of Racial Equality and Farmer, its national director,

Gilligan charged that the integrationist leader falsely accused him last July of then being in a mental institution for treatment. He also accused Farmer of urging his arrest on a murder charge in the slaying of 15-year-old James Powell.

In a \$3.75 million suit against King, Farmer, rent-strike leader Jessie Gray, William Epton and others, Gilligan contended that



James Farmer

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
 46 JUN 8 1965

MAY 27 1965

## Lt. Gilligan Files Suits Against Dr. King, Farmer

Libel suits against the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders were filed in New York Supreme Court yesterday by Police Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan, whose fatal shooting of a 15-year-old Negro last summer helped touch off a series of riots in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

The suits ask \$5.25 million in damages.

Lt. Gilligan was cleared of any blame in the killing by a grand jury and a departmental investigation. These findings were criticized by a number of minority groups and led to demands for a civilian board to review police actions.

Lt. Gilligan, represented by Roy M. Cohn, sued Dr. King, James Farmer, national director of CORE, and others for \$3.75 million. He charged

them with responsibility for printing and distributing handbills bearing his picture and the words "Wanted For Murder."

A second suit, for \$1.5 million, against Mr. Farmer and CORE, charges that the Negro leader falsely accused him of being in a mental institution after the killing. It says also that Mr. Farmer urged his arrest on a murder charge.

Mr. Cohn said yesterday that a third suit, for an undisclosed amount, will be filed against the National Broadcasting Co. in connection with two TV shows on which Dr. King and Mr. Farmer appeared. The shows were televised on July 20 and July 27.

Supreme Court Justice Hyman Korn signed an order directing NBC to disclose information concerning the broadcasts.

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*B' Book*  
*for [unclear]*  
*67(c)*

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUN 7 1965

66 JUN 6 1965

MAY 27 1965



# **SUIT IS FILED FOR \$5 MILLION**

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York police lieutenant sued Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., James Farmer and other civil rights figures and organizations for more than \$5 million yesterday, charging libel.

The suits were filed by Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan, whose fatal shooting of a Negro youth last summer preceded the Harlem riots.

Gilligan's two suits in Manhattan Supreme Court mentioned two television shows on which King and Farmer appeared last July.

A grand jury and a departmental investigation cleared Gilligan, a 17-year-veteran, of any wrongdoing in the slaying of James Powell, 15.

In one action, Gilligan sued Farmer and the Congress of Racial Equality for \$5 million.

The second suit seeks \$3,750,000 from King, Farmer and others.

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Gandy ☒

*file 6 1/3*

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUN 7 1965

1965 JUN 8

MAY 27 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## LBJ Slaps Lid On King's Record

In an interview with U. S. Rep. James D. Martin, he once again more than implied that President Lyndon B. Johnson is fully aware of some unsavory characters linked with Martin Luther King and his cause.

He said in Gadsden that the President is going to use King for political advantage as long as the time is ripe, but the day will come when he will expose this man in a "great political-genius master stroke."

While in Washington last month, Martin told The Times that Johnson was aware of King's Communist ties and other distasteful associations, but he didn't want the Negro leader's records made public because "it would hurt the cause."

In a 45-minute meeting with the President, Martin said Johnson's rebark, concerning left wing elements connected with King's civil rights group, was: "The Communist party has not been outlawed and this is a free country to come and go as you like."

The Communist party may not be outlawed, but the organization is pledged to the overthrow of the government of the United States. Any connection with this element would be, to patriotic Americans, offensive and altogether objectional, putting in question any person so engaged.

As far as Johnson holding back the records on King, if this is indeed the case, it is completely unacceptable. If the man is a phony—if his character is not in keeping with the "reverend" he had prefixed to his name, then Johnson is doing millions of people a grave injustice, especially church groups and other well-meaning organizations who have endorsed him.

Mr. Johnson owes this to the American people. If he has the facts let them come first and his personal politics at a more sufferable time.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper)

Editorial  
Pr. 4  
Gadsden Times  
Gadsden, Ala.

Date: 5-26-65

Edition: Home

Author: Howell Talley

Editor: Frank Henderson

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character:

or

Classification: R1

Submitting Office: PF

NOT RECORDED  
170 JUN 15 1965

20 JUN 1 1965

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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UPI-199

(LIBEL SUIT)

NEW YORK--POLICE LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN, WHOSE SHOOTING OF A 15-YEAR-OLD NEGRO BOY TOUCHED OFF LAST SUMMER'S RACE RIOTS HERE, TODAY FILED TWO LIBEL SUITS TOALING MORE THAN \$5 MILLION AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS MARTIN LUTHER KING AND JAMES FARMER AND OTHERS.

ONE SUIT FOR \$3.75 MILLION NAMED KING, FARMER, THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT AND ITS CHAIRMAN, WILLIAM EPTON; THE TRI-LINE OFFSET CO. AND ITS PRESIDENT, MICHAEL CRENOVIC.

THE SUIT ACCUSED THEM OF PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS WHICH PICTURED HIM AS A MURDERER. IT ASSERTED THEY CONSPIRED TO DAMAGE HIS NAME AND REPUTATION.

THE LEAFLETS, WHICH APPEARED SHORTLY AFTER GILLIGAN SHOT JAMES POWELL ON MANHATTAN'S EAST SIDE, SHOWED A PICTURE OF GILLIGAN OVER THE STATEMENT: "WANTED FOR MURDER--GILLIGAN THE COP."

5/26--N626PED

FOR CLIPPING

DATED 5-27-65

FROM New York Daily News

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 8 1965

EX-100 JUN 8 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Rights Leaders Need Rev. King, Says Belafonte

Negro Singer Harry Belafonte predicts the civil rights movement will "positively become more militant" this summer and "there will be blood in the streets" if right leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., is reject as head of the movement.

"And Chicago will be no exception," he added.

"King is a stopgap between bloodshed and holocaust," Belafonte explained, noting that if King is rejected, extremist groups such as the Black Muslim may take over.

"A lot depends on what happens to white America, as long as it holds back its hand. The lines are being sharply drawn."

## It Couldn't Be Stopped

He said that he has discussed with United States Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach the possibility that the Rev. Mr. King might be murdered by members of groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

"It is recognized that such a thing could not be stopped. But if it does happen, the federal government must be in a position to say, 'We were there.'"

Belafonte, who is in town for six concerts in the Opera House beginning tonight, also commented on his recent African tour where he visited peace corps volunteers in his role as a member of the corps' advisory council.

"The peace corps people are doing an incredible job. They are really putting forth the image of America at its best."

## Offset by Intervention

"It is unfortunate that what they are doing is offset by political intervention of our government in these countries."

He said that among African nations the United States "still is regarded as a war mongering country. But the image of the eastern [communist] bloc doesn't hold the same characteristic."

This attitude is largely the result of "America's unfortunate support of the status quo in the power structure of these countries," Belafonte explained.

"Russia and Red China do not have the same image of supporting the status quo. They have taken the popular route of the people and were able to get their first. They have a going image."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5/25/65

Edition:

Author: 3 STAR FINAL

Editor:

Title: LUKE CARROLL

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

NOT RECORDED

128 JUN 17 1965

70 JUN 18 1965/2

## Seeks 'Black Faces' in Legislature King to Push Ala. Drive

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 25 (UPI) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. vowed to lead a delegation today to the state capitol, which he said would find no tranquility until "there are black faces in the legislature."

He told hundreds of cheering Negroes jammed in a church here last night he was "tired of the legislature meeting every year with not a single item on their agenda pertaining to Negroes and their rights."

Dr. King, back in Alabama to renew his civil rights efforts, scheduled meetings today with Negro leaders from six Alabama black (soil) belt counties to plan sessions with legislators who allegedly had not bothered to answer letters seeking audiences.

### WILL BE EXPOSED

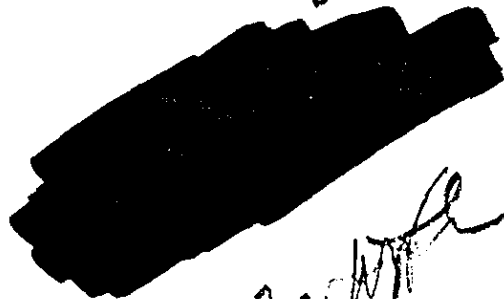
Meanwhile, Rep. James Martin (R., Ala.), charged at Gadsden that Dr. King eventually would be exposed by President Johnson.

"I frankly predict that after President Johnson has gotten all the political advantages out of King's record that he possibly, can, in a few months from now he will expose King's record for a great political-genius masterstroke," Rep. Martin said.

Rep. Martin said that he had warned the President of "certain left-wing elements connected with Dr. King's civil rights group."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

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NOT RECORDED  
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MAY 25 1965

70 JUN 1 1965

*Handwritten:* file 100-106670

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Martin Says LBJ Will Expose King

GADSDEN, Ala. (UPI)—Rep. James Martin, R-Ala., says Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. would be "exposed" by President Johnson in a "great political-genius master stroke."

Martin, in a radio interview here, said Johnson had the key to a secret file on King's civil rights record and that the chief executive would take "political advantage" before exposing King.

"I frankly predict that after President Johnson has gotten all the political advantages out of King's records that he possibly can, in a few months from now he will expose King's record for a great political-genius master-stroke..."

The Alabama lawmaker said he met with Johnson for "about 45 minutes" prior to the Selma-Montgomery civil rights march. He said he told Johnson

of "certain left wing elements connected with King's civil rights group."

Martin said the President told him "the Communist party has not been outlawed and that this is a free country to come and go as you like."

He said he told Johnson that C. T. Vivian, one of King's top aides, had Communist connections and that several other members of the King party should have been withdrawn from the Selma movement.

Martin said Johnson "was determined to keep tight any of the secret file on King. In fact he's sitting on that file a lot tighter than they're sitting on the gold supply at Ft. Knox."

"I hope we can put pressure in the proper places," Martin said, "so that eventually the full record on King can be made available."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2  
Gadsden Times  
Gadsden, Ala.

Date: 5-15-65

Edition: Home

Author: [redacted]

Editor: [redacted]

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character:

or

Classification: R

Submitting Office: [redacted]

NOT RECORDED

JUN 15 1965

JUN 16 1965

File  
100-10611-10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**HOLMES ALEXANDER**

## Dr. King's Halo Losing Glitter?

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Martin Luther King is somewhere in the revolving door between the vestibule of power and the great outdoors of White House disfavor.

There is persuasive information that President Johnson regards the voting rights bill as his last legislative obligation to the Negro revolutionaries whom Dr. King leads, and that the Nobel Peace Prize winner may find himself on the pavement for reasons assigned, such as:

Dr. King still stands under the thunderous indictment of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who called him a continental liar, and it's very difficult for anybody to be simultaneously registered in the good book of Mr. President and the bad book of Mr. Hoover.

Dr. King has publicly deprecated the President's war policy in Viet Nam. LBJ is apt to be touchy on the point which the Negro leader makes — namely, that we can't afford to support both a war against communism and the War on Poverty.

Finally, Dr. King has not fully renounced his shoot - from-the-hip plan for a left wing boycott of Southern industries and products.

Dr. King, in fact, begins to resemble Dr. Nemesis to the Johnson administration. He embodies just about all of the possible disasters which could befall the Great Society and tarnish its record in history, not to say its re-election chances. The catastrophes which the Democratic future - watchers most fear are three in num-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page 12

— Jackson Daily Ne

— Jackson, Miss.

Date: 5-24-65

Edition: Daily

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. WARD

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KI

Character:

or

Classification: 157-301

Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

100-106670-7  
NOT RECORDED

128 JUN 17 1965

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File  
100-106670-A

Number one dread is that the protests against the ground fighting and the air bombardments in Viet Nam will reach serious dimensions on the homefront. The President has smashed down most of the opposition he encountered in the Senate. He has been able to keep the big, powerful, pacifist newspapers from treating him the way they treated Barry Goldwater for taking the militant line against communism. But recent street demonstrations which President Johnson had a chance to witness from the White House windows clearly called for harshness against ~~Alabama~~ but softness toward

communism in Asia. A marriage of minds, performed by the Rev. King, between the Negro radicals and the peacemongers could breed real trouble for the administration.

#### RAMPANT CRIME

Number two dread is of domestic lawlessness. The proposed doubling of the District of Columbia police force (following a report which showed violent crime in April 1965 up 25 per cent since April '64) dramatizes the rise of the criminal classes during the Johnson presidency. It is no longer altogether uncouth to note a connection between the crime rates and the Negro population: A state governor, holding a Washington press conference, dropped a heavy remark about "non-violent brickthrowers" with particular reference to some of Dr. King's followers. There is no doubt that Dr. King can give the administration the kind of Long Hot Summer it hopes to avert.

Lastly, Dr. King's threatened boycott, although currently in abeyance, is a threat to the national prosperity, in which the administration places so much reliance and pride. Mississippi, one of the Southern states on Dr. King's target chart, has just dispatched a trade mission to Europe with the blessings of the Commerce Department. There is a certain amount of breath-holding here for fear that Dr. King's international reputation as a "peace" spokesman may cause trouble for the Mississippians who will be peddling Mississippi products in West Europe.

Right now it's hard to tell whether Dr. King is coming or going through the revolving door.



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# Dr. King To Address Joliet Stadium Rally

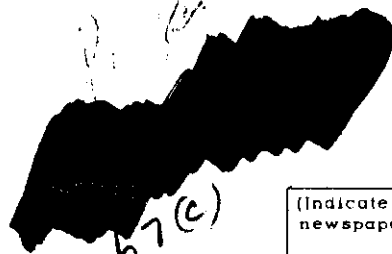
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will speak at a mass rally June 4 in Joliet, it was announced Saturday.

The rally, which sponsors expect will draw 10,000 persons in Joliet Memorial Stadium, will mark the observance of Citizens Action for Racial Brotherhood Day.

The Rev. V. M. Herron, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Joliet and chairman

of the group, said details of the rally will be announced at a press conference at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the Holiday Inn near Joliet.

"This will not be just an ordinary mass meeting, but will be unique," the Rev. Mr. Herron said. "Instead of welcoming Dr. King at the city hall, we will welcome him in our own community which we call a pocket of poverty."



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

65

CHICAGO SUNDAY  
SUN TIMES  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5/23/65  
Edition: FIVE STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: LUKE CARROLL

DR. MARTIN L. KING

Character:

or 100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUN 8 1965

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100-106679*

# Alabama 'Boycott' Gets Results

By ROBERT G. SPIVACK

THE REV. Martin Luther King took a verbal walloping when, after the March on Montgomery, he proposed that Negroes start a boycott of goods made in Alabama and urged that white civil rights sympathizers help make the boycott nationwide.

This was going too far, critics said. King has "lost his reason," others complained. "Doesn't he know when to quit?"

Many Southern segregationists said that such a boycott would really hurt the Negroes of Alabama more than anyone else, that they would be the first to feel any adverse business effects.

The fact is that, aside from one or two speeches in the North, there was no follow-up to King's proposals and no boycott of Alabama goods ever went into effect. Was King's proposal, therefore, an exercise in futility?

Insiders in the civil rights movement, including some who were aghast at the suggestion, will now tell you that probably nothing that has happened since enactment of the Civil Rights Law itself has produced more positive results.

Actually, a boycott had been discussed by Negro leaders off and on for many years. Some civil rights workers have wanted to use this weapon on other occasions.

But people like Dr. King understood its potency and also that it was a two-edged sword; so they held back and rarely discussed the boycott idea in public. But the brutal murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo and the virtual certainty that her killers would never be punished seemed like the right time to put forth an admittedly extreme proposal.

What has happened since then is the best proof that there are times when such measures must be considered. After Dr. King spoke and the first shock effects wore off, some of Alabama's leading businessmen began to understand just how serious the situation had become.



SPIVACK

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The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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ALTHOUGH THE BUSINESS leaders of Alabama are no more or less ostrich-like than businessmen elsewhere, they would rather not involve themselves in controversies that generate such emotion as race relations. Some businessmen, notably those in steel at Birmingham, have long been worried about the trend of events. President Kennedy had prodded them publicly. But until the boycott idea came out in the open, foot-dragging was the order of the day.

Once Dr. King took up the subject they realized that an Alabama boycott could spread like wildfire across the nation. Then they began to move.

With what results? The word has now gone out from executives of top-level firms that there are to be no more political campaign contributions to racist demagogues, that every opportunity is to be afforded for Negro employment in basic industry, that resistance to school integration is to be minimized and that business executives should involve themselves deeply in community activities.

The Administration is well aware which big companies have government contracts and which are cooperating in minimizing race strife; even more impressive than a consumers' boycott is Federal economic power and how it might be used.

Those in the know agree that it was Dr. King's words which had a sobering effect on Alabama businessmen who, like many others, had been seeking escape from the realities of social change in the South.

# DR. KING EXAMINES RIGHTS AND LAWS

Says Negro Knows That He  
Is Part of 'Larger Society'

By IRVING SPIEGEL

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., emphasized last night that American Negroes in their civil rights struggle were not "wilfully and frivolously" violating the nation's laws, despite the belief by many people that they were doing exactly that.

The civil rights leader and Nobel Prize winner criticized those "goodhearted people" who forgive Negroes "on the ground that they endure appalling grievances." He said that "these people forgive them for misdeeds they are not committing."

"Negroes," he went on, "have never forgotten, even under the crushing burdens of injustice, that they are connected with the larger society; that the roads they may obstruct and the public buildings they picket are used in common by all citizens."

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spoke to 2,000 persons at a dinner-session of the American Jewish Committee's 8th annual meeting at the Americana Hotel.

## Recipient of Award

He was presented with the group's American Liberties Medallion Award for exceptional service to the cause of human rights. The presentation was made by Irving M. Engel, honorary president of the agency.

Vice President Humphrey told school districts throughout the country that they had no choice but to desegregate.

Mr. Humphrey said that the choice was simply "to continue receiving Federal aid and desegregate or to sacrifice Federal aid and desegregate anyway."

The Vice President said that it must be understood that a "school district cannot escape the constitutional mandate to desegregate merely by rejecting all Federal financial assistance."

In his address, Dr. King said that responsible Negro leadership never approved a protest movement unless it could answer several basic questions.

Among these are:

"Do we have a just grievance, or is our purpose merely to create confusion for its own sake as a form of revenge?"

"Do we have a clear program to relieve injustice which does not inflict injustice upon others, and is that program reasonable and grounded in the ethics and best traditions of our society?"

Dr. King then declared that in establishing these conditions "before employing direct action the civil rights movement meets its responsibility to society and fulfills its obligations to democratic principle."

The civil rights leader said that "one of the most profound of all results of the Negro upsurge has been its effect upon the youth of the nation."

He made the point that "from the student-led sit-ins of 1960 and action has swept the campuses of the nation." The issues, he said, have now become the concern of faculty and scholar.

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During his address at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which drew 2,000 members at a dinner-session of the American Civil Liberties Committee's 58th annual meeting at the Americana Hotel.

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## Leading Attorney Says . . .

## King Preaching 'Chaos'

The president of the Louisiana State Bar Association, speaking here Tuesday, reminded members of the Winnsboro Lions Club that "where law ends, tyranny begins," and he cited Martin Luther King as a "tragic example of disrespect for the rule of law."

W. D. Cotton of Rayville said King preaches each person's personal approval of laws. And that practice, he added, is preaching "chaos."

"This man's doctrine claims that a person or a group who disapproves of a law has a moral right to violate it. But it is fundamental," said Mr. Cotton, "that while a law remains the law, and conforms to the Federal and State constitutions, it must be respected and obeyed, even by those who oppose it."

"Laws can be changed, and some of them should be changed," he continued, "but nobody gives Martin Luther King or anyone else the right to flaunt them."

The speaker said that King, "riding the notoriety for a Nobel Peace Prize — while making pronouncement after pronouncement that can only bring joy to Moscow, Peking and Hanoi — claims the right to speak for a majority of Americans — if we are to equate his influence by vote of the members of Congress and the way other national leaders jump to do his bidding."

"It is obvious," Mr. Cotton went on, "that unless our cherished system of liberty under law is to become a mockery, the courts — rather than the streets — must be the arbiters of our differences."

He emphasized that the courts, "however much they may include human failure, are centers of justice."

But Mr. Cotton did not place the blame for all of the "disrespect for law and order, "which is a major problem of our time," on King, and his kind.

One of the "root causes," he said, is "excessive tolerance by the public generally . . . the cynical and apathetic attitude that tolerates marginal crime and certain unlawful conduct, which leads to disrespect for the law and the rights of others." He enumerated numerous examples, ranging from "over-indulgence of children in the home to affirmative participation in lawlessness."

Members of the public must not regard themselves as "spectators, without real responsibilities" in this respect, the speaker emphasized. "They should be deeply concerned," he said; "they have a personal, and not inconsiderable, responsibility."

Mr. Cotton said respect for the law is a "state of mind which must be nurtured," and added:

"We must be patriotic, we must be religious, we must be vigilant — and we should revive and develop the spirit of righteous indignation."

"The citizen who knows of public wrongdoings and remains silent through indifference or cowardice is as reprehensible as the wrong-doer . . . for indifference to the evils of corruption and injustice is a deadly cancer that slowly kills representative government."

Mr. Cotton reminded his audience that "we have no vested right to our liberties." He said, "No divine providence will preserve these liberties for us unless we are willing to fight for them. So . . . we must rededicate ourselves to the preservation of our liberties."

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PAGE 1

THE FRANKLIN SUN  
WINNSBORO, LA.

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Editor:

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KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

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Classification: 100-106670-4

Submitting Office: N.O.

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# DR. KING EXHORTS QUEENS STUDENTS

Evokes Memory of Youth  
Slain in Mississippi

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visited Queens College yesterday to address students on the campus from which, almost a year ago, Andrew Goodman had gone to his death in Mississippi.

A student audience filled every seat and overflowed into the aisles in the 2,200-seat Colden Auditorium for his 40-minute speech. The Nobel Prize winner said that the nation had come "a long way" toward racial justice. But he said it still had "a long, long way to go."

The students listened with profound silence while Dr. King spoke. When he was through, they rose and poured out applause for two minutes, until the Baptist minister slipped behind the curtains and departed.

A bit before 1 P.M. students streamed from all corners on the hilly, 52-acre campus and jammed the modern auditorium, with its yellow and smoky rose decor. They were informally dressed, many with rolled up sleeves and open collars, some in polo shirts and blue jeans.

Joseph P. McMurray, the president of the college, introduced Dr. King, who almost immediately recalled the sacrifice of Mr. Goodman, the 20-year-old student who went South last spring as a civil rights volunteer and whose body was found, with two others, under an earthen dam near Philadelphia in east-central Mississippi some weeks later.

## Questions of Peace

For half an hour, Dr. King's voice never rose above a measured modulation. But toward the end he became more and more the preacher, speaking of "agape," the Greek word for the highest quality of love.

He went from civil rights to broader questions of peace and drew applause when he said he would "never adjust to the madness of militarism" in the world.

"It is either nonviolence or nonexistence," he declared. He said that he wanted to be "as maladjusted as Jesus of Nazareth, who said, in his day, 'He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword.'"

"If democracy is to live, segregation must die," Dr. King said earlier in his address, the first in an annual series of John F. Kennedy memorial lectures to be presented at the college.

"It isn't going to just work itself out," he declared, attacking the "notion that only time can solve this problem" and decrying "the appalling indifference of the good people who sit around waiting on time."

"Time is neutral," Dr. King said. "It can be used either constructively or destructively. Not to use it for good, he said, was to cede it to those who would use it for evil."

"There is nothing more dangerous than to build a society in which a large segment of that society feels it has no stake in it," Dr. King said. He defended nonviolence as the most potent means of securing justice. "A doctrine of black supremacy is as dangerous as a doctrine of white supremacy," he noted.

But Dr. King said that some young people "see life as a long, desolate corridor with no exit sign"—filled with economic insecurity and social isolation. Talk about nonviolence falls on deaf ears when that is the case, he asserted.

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# King Assails Suburb Slums

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., touring New York City suburbs on Long Island, criticized Negro slum conditions and told followers that he knows their problems for "we are in a common struggle all over this nation."

"I still have faith in the future," the civil rights leader told a rally of 5,000 persons at West Hempstead Wednesday night. The rally topped a whirlwind tour of what a Congress of Racial Equality spokesman described as five "Negro ghetto areas" of Nassau County.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told the gathering that his tour "had its depressing aspect." He referred to the slum conditions he said he found.

"I still have faith in the future," he said. "I still believe we are going to solve this problem. We are not alone. Millions of white people in this country are with us."

King said there should be "no conscientious objectors to the war on poverty."

He said that black supremacy is just as dangerous as white supremacy and would "inevitably lead to the same tyranny that we are fighting against."

"The system of segregation is on its death bed," he said, "and the only question now is how costly segregationists will make the funeral."

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MAY 13 1965



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. addresses a gathering in Lakeview, N.Y., yesterday, criticizing

Negro slum conditions he encountered on his tour with CORE leaders.—AP Wirephoto.

# June 8th Garden Rally Against Viet War

**A MADISON SQUARE**  
Garden rally to protest the war in Vietnam has been scheduled for Tuesday, June 3, it was announced last week by the War Resisters League. The rally is being organized by the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee and is supported by other groups including the WRL.

The Garden rally is the latest of a large number of events scheduled by peace forces to counteract the Administration's adventurous policy. Originally focused on the Vietnam situation, several of the actions are also directed against the invasion of the Dominican Republic by U.S. Marines.

Highlight of opposition to the Administration's policies was the resounding rebuffs to the State Department's anti-teach-in caravan in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Other events scheduled prior to the Garden rally include:

This Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11 and 12, clergymen from throughout the nation will picket the Pentagon. Their vigil has been called by a group of outstanding church and synagogue leaders including Rev. Martin Luther King, Dr. Ralph Sockanah, Rabbi Uri Miller, and the Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan. The clergymen will visit Senators

and Congressmen and march to the Pentagon from Washington.

## CAPITAL TEACH-IN

Next Saturday in Washington, McGeorge Bundy, presidential assistant and one of the chief architects of President Johnson's aggression in Vietnam, will face a panel of university professors challenging U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Special telephone lines will transmit the confrontation to gatherings in other cities.

In New York the Leob Student Center, at the Washington Square campus of New York University, has been secured for the telephone hook-up. The gathering will be sponsored by the Student Peace Union and the Inter-Uni-

versities Committee for a Public Hearing on Vietnam.

Beginning at noon, Friday, May 21, a 30-hour "Community Meeting" will be held at the University of California campus in Berkeley. It is sponsored by the Berkeley chapters of the American Federation of Teachers, the University of California Faculty Union, the AFT University of California Employed Graduate Students, and the Faculty Peace Committee.

Speakers scheduled include Norman Thomas, Dr. Benjamin Spock, child care specialist; Kenneth Rexroth, poet; and Eugene Burdick, co-author of The Ugly American.

Also, Senator Ernest Gruening

(D-Alaska); I. F. Stone, editor of I. F. Stone's Weekly; Dave Dellinger, editor of Liberation; M. S. Aronoff, editor, Majority of One; and Paul Potter, head of the Students for a Democratic Society.

The "community meeting" is sponsored by 82 educators including Robert Hutchins, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions; Prof. Hans J. Morganthau, professor of political science, University of Chicago; Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgi, Nobel prize winner; Rev. John G. Bennett, Union Theological Seminary; Harold Lasswell, professor of political science, Yale; and Ruppert Emerson, professor of government, Harvard.

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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 5/11/68

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46 MAY 17 1965

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# What's Happened, Dr. King?

Dr. Martin Luther King has sounded off again as a surrender salesman, urging President Johnson to scuttle our commitment in South Viet Nam. Is this really Dr. King's field?

Dr. King has long worried this writer. I see him as a promising man who broke his promise. That's always a sorrowing sight.

Riding the prestige of the Nobel peace prize, he makes pronouncement after pronouncement that can only bring joy to Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi. Surely that's not his purpose, but it's the undeniable result.

On our home front he preaches each person's personal approval of laws. This isn't preaching peace in our democracy; it's preaching chaos.

He proclaims his civic understanding and sometimes demonstrates it, yet again and again he plunges along the line of least resistance.

## A Special Responsibility

Every American could be proud that another American won the Oslo accolade, and especially an American Negro. Moreover, such academic embellishments as Dr. King's honorary degree from Yale university are heart-warming, impressive, and convincing. Dr. Ralph Bunche continues to give credit to similar great distinctions. However, it



Henry J. Taylor

seems unmistakable that Dr. King has been reading his fan mail.

The Oslo action made Dr. King a world figure. Thus he's listened to thruout much of the world. This, of itself, imposes a special responsibility on Dr. King as a man and as an American.

## Analysis Is Needed Now

President Johnson, pressed by Viet Nam, Santo Domingo, the China-Russian foray, Castro, De Gaulle, and heaven knows what not, is nevertheless driving as fast as he can up the complex, tragic hill of civil rights problems.

Mr. King is honor-bound to lead the defense of a fundamental; that while a law—federal state or local—remains the law and conforms to the federal and state constitutions, it must be respected and obeyed, even by those who oppose it.

Laws can be changed, and many should be changed, but nobody gives Dr. King or anyone else the right to flout them. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said that "a good catchword can defy analysis for 50 years." Well, such catchwords as civil rights, when they mean civil disobedience, need analysis now and they need repudiation by Martin Luther King.

A don't-criticize-Dr. King cult is dangerous nonsense.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

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CHICAGO'S AMERICAN,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5-10-65

Edition:

Author: 3 STAR FINAL  
Editor: HENRY J. TAYLOR

Title: LUKE CARROLL  
MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356  
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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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By Henry J. Taylor

## Dr. King Preaches Chaos

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Dr. King has long worried this writer. I see him as a promising man who broke the promise. That's always a sorrowing sight.

Riding the ballista of the Nobel Peace Prize, he makes pronouncement after pronouncement that can only bring joy to Moscow, Peking and Hanoi.

Surely that's not his purpose, but it's the undeniable result.

On our home front he preaches each person's personal approval of laws. This isn't preaching peace in our democracy; it's preaching chaos. And if Dr. King is bright enough to get the Nobel Prize he should be bright enough to know it.

He proclaims his civic understanding and sometimes demonstrates it, yet again and again he plunges along the line of least resistance. A case history will have to be written soon on what's happened to Dr. King.

Every American could be proud that another American won the Oslo accolade, and especially an American Negro.

Moreover, such academic embellishments as Dr. King's honorary degree from Yale University are heart-warming, impressive and convincing.

Personal publicity is a heady wind and he has drifted far, far away from any intellectual anchorage or, in fact, any racial statesmanship ever claimed for him.

The Oslo action made Dr. King a world figure. Thus he's listened to throughout much of the world. This, of itself, imposes a special responsibility on Dr. King as a man and as an American.

Hamlet marked a time when "Hell itself breathes out contagion to this world." Dr. King knows full well that we are in such a time at home and abroad.

He isn't free to perform like a sanctimonious Adam Clayton Powell or a watered-down ver-



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK WORLD  
TELEGRAM AND  
THE SUN

Date: 5/10/65  
Edition: METRO  
Author: HENRY J. TAYLOR  
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS  
Title: MARTIN LUTHER  
KING

Character: SM-C

or

Classification: BU 100-106670

Submitting Office: NYO

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 24 1965

70 MAY 26 1965

Malcolm X, as he did recently in Boston. Dr. King has the ears of the ignorant man has blind. Dr. King has descended—and now automatically descends—into making that pitch. It is very sad.

In addition, his relations are close with the delegates from emerging nations that largely dominate the United Nations. Many in this Afro-Asian bloc lambaste our "indifference" to our racial problem while they themselves practice violent, relentless racism at home as a way of life. Dr. King's duty, for which he's uniquely suited, is to soften this hypocritical criticism, not harden it.

President Johnson, pressed by Viet Nam, Santo Domingo, the Sino-Soviet foray, Castro, de Gaulle and heaven knows what not, is nevertheless driving as fast as he can up the complex, tragic hill of civil rights problems. "Too slow," says Dr. King, with slight regard for the intentions and results of the President and our country.

This is both unjust and untrue. More is expected of Dr. King, and if too much is expected it's largely due to his own pretensions.

Stripped of verbiage, Dr. King's doctrine now claims that a person or group that disapproves of a law has a moral right to violate it. His duty, instead, is to inspire respect for the sanctity of law, without which democracy is impossible.

He is honor-bound to lead the defense of a fundamental: that while a law—Federal, state or local—remains the law and conforms to the Federal and state constitutions, it must be respected and obeyed, even by those who oppose it.

Laws can be changed, and many should be changed, but nobody gives Dr. King or anyone else the right to flaunt them. Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes said that "a good catchword can defy analysis for 50 years." Well, such catchwords as civil rights when they mean civil disobedience need analysis right now and they need repudiation by Martin Luther King.

A don't-criticize-Dr. King cult is dangerous nonsense. It's unworthy of intellectuals, the pulpit and the press. Sacrosanct? Dr. King is an orator and an organizer. Since when is anybody offbase who honestly and fairly inspects the package?

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**CONDEMNS ALL RACISM****Warren, King Produce  
Hysteria—Oldberg**

BY STANLEY PIEZA

The president of the Chicago board of health said the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Chief Justice Earl Warren have helped produce "national hysteria" in this country's racial situation.

Dr. Eric Oldberg told nearly 1,000 persons at the second Chicago Protestant business leaders dinner in the Palmer House last night that the Negro leader of the nonviolent movement is not helping the cause of racial justice.

Altho not mentioning King by name, Dr. Oldberg stated:

"I don't think it helps, when a Negro leader, whom I am coming to respect less and less, because of his tendency more and more to put all blame on the white community for any derelictions of his race; and to make unilateral decisions as to which laws are good and which are bad; and should therefore be broken with impunity, and when this same leader undertakes to excommunicate and pauperize 2 of the 50 states of the Union, together with everybody in them, white and black, whether they agree or disagree with any or all of his premises and projects."

Hits "Bigotry" Statement  
58 MAY 1965  
referring to the chief justice, Dr. Oldberg said:

"I don't think it helps, when, in an already tense nation, a President is assassinated, as it turned out, by a psychopath, and the chief justice of the United States, who should be the very embodiment of the judicial approach and attitude, immediately volunteers that this was an act of bigotry, with implied racial overtones.

"At the time, he was in possession of no facts or evidence that bias, race, or religion played any part in President Kennedy's death. Apparently he

assumed this because it occurred in a southern state."

(Dr. Oldberg was referring to a statement by justice Warren on the day of the assassination in which Warren assailed the political right wing before it became known that Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's assassin, was a proclaimed Marxist.)

Dr. Oldberg also pointed out that the Ku Klux Klan or other such segregationist groups cannot be tolerated.

**Blasts "Private Justice"**

"I don't think it helps," Dr. Oldberg said that some of those same states seem to tolerate unidentifiable bands of masked or hooded men, acting as mobs to administer what they regard as private justice in lieu of legal justice.

"I don't think it helps when racism is used as an argument for election to office and maintenance of the status quo in some states," he added.

Dr. Oldberg emphasized that racial justice in this country can be attained thru education and training. He said opportunity at all levels must be freely offered to those who have taken the training and who merit it.

**Tribute to Meyer**

"Let us all, no matter of what race or religion, be men of good will and charity toward one another," Dr. Oldberg concluded.

A feature of the dinner was a memorial tribute to Chicago's Roman Catholic leader, the late Cardinal Meyer, and to a layman and business leader, the late Oscar Mayer Sr.

Donald M. Graham, vice chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., and chairman of the \$100-a-plate benefit dinner, led the memorial service by paying tribute to the cardinal and

Mayer. Graham in paying tribute to Cardinal Meyer read an editorial on the late churchman from CHICAGO'S AMERICAN.

Representing the Catholic chancery of Chicago was the Rev. Edward Egan.

The proceeds of the dinner, reported at \$75,000, will be used for inner-city and interdenominational projects.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5/8/65  
Edition:  
Author: DIAMOND FINAL  
Editor:  
Title: LUKE CARROLL

Character:  
or  
Classification: CHICAGO  
Submitting Office:

NOT RECORDED  
46 MAY 25 1965

1-XEROX  
808 R.B.

## King And Others Should Be Exposed By President

From The Greenwood Commonwealth

Whether President Lyndon B. Johnson realizes it or not, the events taking place in our sister state of Alabama have all the ear marks of a full scale revolution against the American people and the government of the United States.

Under the cloak of equality for all, the President and members of Congress have placed themselves into such a position that they have allowed those who are directly opposed to the American way of life and the Constitution of the United States call all the shots.

We have become a nation not governed by laws, but a nation of street marchers, demonstrations, sit-ins, kneel-ins and what have you. We have become a nation where law and order are a thing of the past, a part of our history. We have become a nation where tradition is to be broken instead of honored.

We have become a nation where God is being used to further a political power struggle rather than a human struggle. Prayers have been used by men in the civil rights movement for ridicule, instead of the way the Lord meant for them to be used.

It is a revolution taking place right here in our nation. If the President doesn't think it is, then he had better listen to some of the Negro leaders who are the first to admit it is a revolution.

Where it will stop no one knows. But if the president thinks it will stop with the march in Alabama he is grossly mistaken. These people, Martin Luther King, James Farmer and others care not who they use or how they use them to gain their aims.

There is no way that they can be pacified. Their one aim and goal is to see this nation crumble at their feet, only then will they be satisfied.

It is time this nation rose up against this revolution. It's time the people in Washington exposed King and his followers for what they are. The record is clear, the facts are all documented in the files of the FBI on King.

It is time this revolution was stopped before it is too late. W. S. R.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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*For [unclear]*

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170 JUN 17 1965

THE EAGLE  
Portland, Oregon  
May 6, 1965  
page 3

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100-106670-A

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 7, 1965

The attached release was sent to the  
Director from Henry J. Taylor,  
277 Park Avenue, New York City. *N.Y.*

The following was written at the top  
of the release:

"May 6, 1965 - 277 Park Ave. In  
advance For the Director  
Henry J. Taylor."

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT ✓  
MR. MOHR ✓  
MR. DELOACH ✓  
MR. CASPER ✓  
MR. CALLAHAN ✓  
MR. CONRAD ✓  
MR. FELT ✓  
MR. GALE ✓  
MR. ROSEN ✓  
MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
MR. TAVEL ✓  
MR. TROTTER ✓  
MR. JONES ✓  
TELE. ROOM ✓  
MISS HOLMES ✓  
MRS. METCALF ✓  
MISS GANDY ✓

COPY:cb

*file*  
*100-44670*  
*67c*  
*For [illegible]*

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 10, 1965, AND THEREAFTER

BY HENRY J. TAYLOR

Dr. Martin Luther King has sounded off again as a surrender salesman, urging President Johnson to scuttle our commitment in South Viet Nam. Is this really Dr. King's field?

Dr. King has long worried this writer. I see him as a promising man who broke the promise. That's always a sorrowing sight.

Riding the ballista of the Nobel Peace Prize, he makes pronouncement after pronouncement that can only bring joy to Moscow, Peking and Hanoi. Surely that's not his purpose, but it's the undeniable result.

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He proclaims his civic understanding and sometimes demonstrates it, yet again and again he plunges along the line of least resistance. A case history will have to be written soon on what's happened to Dr. King.

Every American could be proud that another American won the Oslo accolade, and especially an American Negro. Moreover, such academic embellishments as Dr. King's honorary degree from Yale University are heart-warming, impressive and convincing. Dr. Ralph Bunche continues to give credit to similar great distinctions. But it seems to me unmistakable that Dr. King has been reading his fan mail.

Personal publicity is a heady wind and he has drifted far, far away from any intellectual anchorage or, in fact, any racial statesmanship ever claimed for him.

The Oslo action made Dr. King a world figure. Thus he's listened to throughout much of the world. This, of itself, imposes a special responsibility on Dr. King as a man and as an American.

Hamlet marked a time when "Hell itself breathes out contagion to this world." Dr. King knows full well that we are in such a time at home and abroad.

(more)

He isn't free to perform like a sanctimonious Adam Clayton Powell or a watered-down version of Malcolm X, as he did recently in Boston. Whoever has the ears of the ignorant man has his mind. Dr. King has descended -- and now systematically descends -- into making that pitch. It is very sad.

In addition, his relations are close with the delegates from emerging nations that largely dominate the United Nations. Many in this Afro-Asian bloc lambaste our "indifference" to our racial problem while they themselves practice violent, relentless racism at home as a way of life. Dr. King's duty, for which he's uniquely suited, is to soften this hypocritical criticism, not harden it.

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A don't-criticize-Dr. King cult is dangerous nonsense. It's unworthy of intellectuals, the pulpit and the press. Sacrosanct? Dr. King is an orator and an organizer. Since when is anybody off-base who honestly and fairly inspects the package?

(Copyright, 1965, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JAMES**

**PARSONS** took a swipe at critics of the racial situation in Chicago when he addressed Universal Notre Dame night at McCormick Place. Deadpanned the judge: "I thought, perhaps, that you invited me here to speak on the civil rights problems in Chicago. But I haven't talked recently to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. or Whitney Young—or any other outsider—about conditions in Chicago, so I'm not fully informed." (Wow!) . . . Judge Parsons got a chuckle when he told the Notre Damers that he realized why he was selected to make the major speech that night in the ecumenical spirit: "In one person, you have a Negro and a Protestant."

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

b7(c)

Chicago Sun Times  
Chicago, Illinois

50  
CHICAGO SUN TIMES  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5-5-65

Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL

Author: IRV KUPCINET

Editor: JOHN G. TREZEVA

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 25 1965

66 MAY 27 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## King sounds off on Viet Nam

In Boston Martin Luther King has raised his voice, via the customary marchers, to sound off on the unsatisfactory school situation. He, likewise, diverged from domestic rights - opinion to explain why he has enlarged his comments to include the Southeast-Asian sphere.

Said the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in explanation of his recent strong stand against the U.S. action in Viet Nam, "It is very nice to drink milk at an unsegregated lunch counter—but not when there is strontium 90 in it."

★  
He went on to say that he regarded peace and human rights as inseparable, hence he sees a complete propriety in those who support civil rights in the U.S. giving voice to support for pacifist moves opposing the American foreign policy in the Far East.

Apparently, the eloquence of President Johnson has fallen on deaf ears in this instance. Obviously, Secretary of State Rusk has failed to impress the Nobel Prize winner with the fact that a firm American stand in Viet Nam is a position to which there is no other honorable or practical alternative. It is said in many circles that a

number of white supporters, who have nodded unanimous assent to the King approach thus far, are beginning to feel that they must come to a parting of the ways on the subject of Viet Nam. These supporters have the discretion to realize that stopping communism on a worldwide scale is the only path to peace. If the peace which the SLC so glibly equates with human rights were put over on the U.S., human rights over a large part of the world would be very neatly pre-packaged in a Communist Red wrapper.

It would not be surprising if, in Washington, the administration wearies of the leaders of the Negro cause. The officials of American government, in the face of high criticism, have championed the rights cause.

★  
Those who stand to gain greatly by this positive federal action seem not only to lack discretion by stepping up unreasonable demands domestically, but also appear to believe themselves the only true prophets of foreign policy on the course of the war in Viet Nam.

Some say there may be political aspirations at the root of the King loquacity. It is not beyond the realm of the possible.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10-A.  
The Atlanta Times  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 5/5/65  
Edition: Final  
Author:  
Editor: Luke Greene  
Title: Martin Luther  
King, Jr.

Character: SM - C.  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Atlanta  
☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED  
46 MAY 24 1965

MAY 26 1965

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Dr. King Says 'Law Agents' Beat His Aide in Demopolis

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Monday night that one of his aides, the Rev. Samuel Wells, had been beaten by men he described as "law enforcement agents" and arrested while engaged in a voter registration drive in Alabama.

Dr. King, here to receive an award from the Golden Slipper Square Club, said the incident occurred today in Demopolis, Marengo County.

In Demopolis, Police Chief A. E. Cooper said Mr. Wells resisted arrest when officers tried to move him from one patrol car to another so he could be taken to jail. Mr. Cooper said Mr. Wells was not beaten. He said Mr. Wells complained that he was choked when an officer grabbed his tie.

Mr. Wells was charged with violation of a state court injunction, resisting arrest, assault on an officer and provocation. The injunction bars adults from meeting with Negro youths during school hours.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
 b7(c)

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 Feb 6 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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NOT RECORDED  
 46 MAY 10 1965

MAY 5 1965

EX-116

MAY 10 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dr. King Rewards Award with Eloquence

It came as no great surprise that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a Nobel Peace Prize winner, could enrapture an audience.

But the famed civil rights leader last night held spellbound some 700 members of the Golden Slipper Square Club as he spoke quietly, eloquently and without interruption.

For 45 minutes straight without once looking at a prepared note.

And when he finished with the history-bound phrase, "We shall overcome," tears finally welled in his eyes.

**THE MINISTER** earlier had been presented with the club's 1965 Humanitarian Award and given a lusty applause by the overflow crowd in the ballroom of the Bellevue Stratford.

The two-fold award included a \$1000 check and a miniature replica of the Torah, which contains the Hebrew text of the five books of Moses.

The \$1000 plus \$7000 which had been given to Dr. King earlier by 60 Jewish communal leaders at a Locust Club luncheon will be used, he said, to aid the fight for Negro voting registration in Alabama and Mississippi.

"Of the 10 million Negroes in the South, 6 million are eligible to vote and 4 million are still unregistered," Dr. King said.

**THE CLERIC** paid tribute to Jews "who have known the yoke of slavery . . . the tyranny of the Pharaohs . . . the latter day oppressions and injustices (of Hitler).

"Therefore, the Jews have become amazingly sensitive to our struggle . . . and we'll never forget their support."

Dr. King saw a bright note in the fact that "numerous communities in the South are complying with the Civil Rights Act.

"We've come a long, long way in the struggle to rid ourselves of the injustices . . . but we've got a long way to go before the American dream is a true reality and brotherhood is achieved," he said.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.4-"Daily News"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 5/4/65

Edition: 4 star

Author:

Editor: J. Ray Hunt

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SM - C

Character:

or BUFILE 100-10667

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Philadelphia

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 14 1965

70 MAY 1965



1965 HUMANITARIAN AWARD of Golden Slipper Square Club is presented to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by club president Edward H. Rosen at Bellevue Stratford.

Daily News Photo by Joey Adams



# Racial Frustration Breeds Violence, King Warns Here

By MALCOLM POINDEXTER  
Of The Bulletin Staff

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King last night warned that Negroes will listen to those advocating violence if nonviolent demands for civil rights are not met.

He said lack of retaliation by Negroes in the South for church bombings and brutality is proof that the theory of nonviolence is deepseated and catching on.

Dr. King said his warning of violent reprisal pertained to Negroes hit hardest by segregation.

## Nothing to Lose

"They feel they have nothing to lose," he told some 600 civil rights and civic leaders attending the Golden Slipper Square Club banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Dr. King received the club's 1965 "Humanitarian Award" and a check for \$1,000 to support the program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which he heads.

Expressing appreciation on behalf of the "thousands and millions of people who have engaged in this struggle," the Nobel Peace Prize winner said:

"If democracy is to live segregation must die. It's a new form of slavery. We must get rid of segregation not only to get rid of the Communist challenge but to improve our image abroad."

## A Long Way

Dr. King said the Negro has come a long way in his stride toward freedom.

"But I must balance this by saying that we have a long, long way to go," he said.

"Just 25 years ago a year hardly passed when Negroes in the South weren't lynched by brutal mobs. This has just about ceased today, but there are other things just as bad."

Dr. King cited church bombings, burnings, the death of civil rights workers, restrictive voting laws and economic reprisals.

He said that more than 200 Negroes in Alabama were fired from their jobs last month because they wanted to register to vote.

He blamed the administration of Governor Wallace for this and other "atrocities."

Dr. King was delayed an hour from reaching the 7 P. M. banquet.

He had received a report that the Rev. Samuel Wells, of Atlanta, a conference field secretary, had been beaten and jailed while leading a march in Demopolis, Ala.

Dr. King said the incident occurred in one of the counties (Marengo) in which his movement is engaged in vigorous voter-registration drives.

## Rosen Re-elected

"Alabama" he remarked, "is still determined to use any brutal and terroristic method to stop Negro voter registration."

[In Demopolis, Police Chief A. E. Cooper said Wells resisted arrest when officers tried to move him from one patrol car to another so he could be taken to jail. Cooper said Wells was not beaten.]

"He just went limp and about four officers picked him up and put him in the other car," the police chief added.

[He said Wells complained that he was choked when an officer grabbed his tie. But a doctor who examined the civil rights worker reported he had no injuries, according to Cooper.]

Dr. King received a number of congratulatory telegrams. Among senders were Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, U. S. Senators Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott and the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan.

Edward H. Rosen, vice president of Raymond Rosen Co., was re-elected club president.

(See Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.3-"The Evening Bulletin"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 5/4/65  
Edition: 2 star  
Author: Malcolm Poindexter  
Editor: M. B. Dickinson  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:  
Philadelphia  
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED  
16 MAY 17 1965

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**HUMANITARIAN AWARD** is presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (left), winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, by Edward H. Rosen, president of the Golden Slipper Square Club, at a meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EXCLUSIVELY ON

# WHAT REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

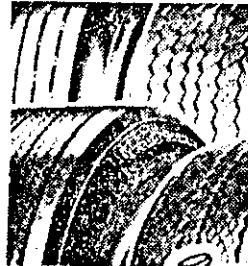


## SUNDAY

Special Guest, Sammy  
FROM 12:55 'TIL 2HS

HEAR DR. KING SPE  
TO THE CIVIC-MIND  
COMMUNITY OF PH  
FROM THE BRIGHT

**ROAD HAZARD**  
SALE PRICE, NOT manufacture



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**BRAKE SYSTE  
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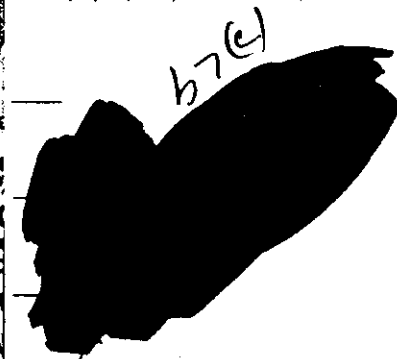
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)



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46 MAY 14 1965

p.42-"The Phila-  
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SM - C  
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KORVETTE-TRENTON  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Rev. Dr. King Says Church Fails to Lead

**Calls 11 A.M. Sunday  
Most Segregated  
Hour in America**

**By JOHN F. MORRISON  
Of The Bulletin Staff**

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., yesterday criticized the churches—including Negro churches—for failing to provide the leadership in such social causes as the civil rights movement.

Dr. King said the church is "the most segregated institution in America," and that 11 o'clock on Sunday morning is "the most segregated hour in America."

He said too many ministers "hide behind their stained-glass windows" and he accused some churches of being too often the "tail fights instead of the headlights" in the drive for social betterment.

Dr. King spoke in dedication ceremonies for the new \$1-million Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12th st. and Columbia av. Nearly 3,500 attended.

## **Satellite Relay**

An equal number had attended regular church services earlier at which Dr. King made a few remarks relayed around the world via the "Early Bird" communications satellite.

There were some 1,800 persons in the church proper and another 1,700 in a lower auditorium and the gymnasium watching the proceedings on closed-circuit television.

Dr. King mounted quietly to the pulpit, without introduction, while the choir and audience finished singing the doleful spiritual, "Gone With Me."

Addressing a sea of bright spring hats in the spacious and airy auditorium, Dr. King told his audience he would preach a sermon, saying "I come here as a preacher."

He said he thinks of himself as a Baptist minister first and in the tradition of Southern Baptist ministers gave a rousing sermon that left his audience standing and cheering.

Dr. King, who, with his father, is co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga., said he considers his civil rights work as only an extension of his ministry.

"Any religion that talks of the soul and not of the conditions that can corrupt and damn the soul is dried, dead, do-nothing religion," he said.

Dr. King said that too often in recent history the church has "left men disappointed."

## **Civil Rights Ignored**

He noted that the apartheid policy of racial separation in South Africa has the support of the Dutch Reformed Church.

But he said many churches in the United States are equally guilty because they often ignore such problems as civil rights.

"We suffer in this country," he said, "not only from the violence of the bad people, but from the silence and indifference of the good people."

But, he said, there are signs that the churches are waking up. He noted the large number of priests and nuns and ministers who joined the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. King said many Negro churches suffer from either "freeze up" or "burn up."

## **Judged by Volume**

Those that freeze up, he said, are the ones that have become too dignified, who boast of the important people in their congregations and who are ashamed to sing the old songs of the Negro heritage.

The ones that burn up, he said, are those "with more religion in their hands and feet than in their hearts" and where sermons are judged "by their volume and not their content."

He said both extremes fail to provide the leadership and the faith needed by the Negro in today's world.

Commenting on remarks earlier by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., pastor of Bright Hope Church, that the civil rights movement needs money, Dr. King compared its expenditures with that of right-wing groups.

"The John Birch Society and other right-wing organizations spend about \$28 million a year to spread their terrible propaganda," he said. "All civil rights organizations combined spend only about \$5 million."

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REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (second from right), is greeted by the Rev. Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., at the dedication of the Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12th st. and Columbia av. With them are Mayor Tate and Mrs. Hester L. Brown, chairman of the committee which raised \$1 million for the construction.

# Letters to the Editor

## Another View on Dr. King

AS must be apparent from the number of sisters who went to Selma at his call, the attitude toward Dr. Martin Luther King expressed by Sister A. M. Flounteau of Cicero, Ill., (Letters, April 22) is far from typical of American women who are members of religious orders.


Most of those I know regard Dr. King as a Christian of vision and courage. Not only does his leadership promote social justice, but also its non-violent character spares our country the terrorism which might otherwise accompany reform, so long overdue.

I agree enthusiastically with your comment that it is the business of the clergy "to lead their flocks by personal example and sacrifice out of the darkness of bigotry, prejudice, ignorance, cruelty and hate."

SIS. MARC THERESA EVANS  
Chairman of the French  
Trinity College

Loison \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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16 MAY 6 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

MAY 12 1965

MAY 3 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Law Is Often Slow To Protect Underdog, Dr. King Says Here

By JOHN R. MURPHY  
Of The Inquirer Staff

"Justice at times proceeds with a halting gait and the law has often been slow to speak for the poor, the dispossessed and the disfranchised," the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., told a Law Day observance at the University of Pennsylvania Museum Saturday.

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Nobel Prize winner, said in a panel discussion

before 400 invited guests that "only a few short years ago labor unions were criminal conspiracies and Negroes were chattels" in the eyes of the law.

## TRIBUTE TO LAWYERS

However, Dr. King paid tribute to the legal profession for "its many contributions to the civil rights movement."

Dr. King spoke in a discussion of "The Role of Law in a Changing Society" with panel members Arthur Dean, international lawyer and U. S. delegate to many disarmament and other conferences at Geneva; Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and vice chairman of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, and Prof. Walter Kaufmann, professor of philosophy at Princeton University and author of "The Faith of a Heretic."

The observance was sponsored by the Philadelphia and the Federal Bar Associations to encourage discussion of the swift social changes of recent times and the law's relation to them.

## 'SO MUCH MUSH'

Dean lashed out at much of current social theory as so much "mush" and overly "pious thinking."

He so characterized the advertisements seen on trains and buses and said their claims that there are no real differences and divisions between various races and creeds are untrue.

"The social science textbooks seen in many of our high schools are so much mush," he said. "A teacher trying to teach the truth about certain aspects of racial or religious history stands the chance of a summons to the principal's office and possible

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dismissal in many localities, he said.

Society, he said, must "cut out a lot of the pious thinking and do some of the hard thinking a lot of us are not going to like."

Unpopular laws such as the Prohibition measures of the 1920s will never win public support, he said, and laws guaranteeing civil rights will meet the

fate of all unpopular legislation unless the public is educated to accept the changes involved.

As an example of the effect of popular opinion on law, he said that if a white man in the South kills a Negro, he will not be indicted and convicted. But, he added, neither will a Negro who kills a white man in Harlem.

"There won't be enough jails to put all the violators in," unless affected individuals and communities are educated to accept the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he helped draft and is "100 percent in favor of," Dean said.

Pro. Kaufmann said this era is one of "moral skepticism" in danger of descending to "moral nihilism" or a belief that nothing really matters.

He ascribed the growth of moral skepticism to the decline in the influence of religion, the conflict of religion and science and the increased mobility of modern times that has accelerated family and community break-ups and a feeling of anonymity on the part of many people.

There is, he said, a consequent skepticism about all forms of law, both natural and positive. People reject the idea of a natural law that affects all equally regardless of cultural and geographical differences. The

Hitler regime, he said, helped kill much respect for positive law.

#### LAW 'SPOKE LATE'

Patterson said the law "spoke late, not early" in the critical time for the South after the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing school segregation.

However, he credited lawyers with effective action in support of civil rights in the South and also blamed Southern editors, clergymen and politicians for the region's lack of readiness for changes in civil rights.

In a later panel consisting of Dr. King, Dean, Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.), State Attorney General Walter E. Alessandroni, Louis B. Schwartz, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania, and Clarence R. Moll, president of Pennsylvania Military College, Dr. King defended his adherence to "civil disobedience."

#### RIGHT OF REVOLUTION

"I believe in certain moral absolutes," he said, and "any law that degrades human beings is an unjust law."

He said human laws that do not jibe with "the universal moral law" may be disobeyed as long as the offender is willing to take the punishment.

Scott said a primary right under any government is the "right of revolution" and that he learned in law school "there is a right to disobey as long as the offender accepts the penalty."

In another Law Day observance, the Young Lawyers Section of the Pennsylvania Bar Association presented its 2d annual Liberty Bell Award to Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The presentation was made in Bookbinder's Restaurant.





Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at rostrum during University of Pennsylvania Law Day panel discussion in which Arthur H. Dean (center), chairman of various American delegations at Geneva, and Walter Kaufmann, Princeton professor, took part.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## King Chides Extremists at Law Day Rally

**They Avoid Penalties  
For Crimes, He Tells  
Audience at Penn**

Dr. Martin Luther King, Nobel Prize winner and head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, warned yesterday that if white extremists have their way the South will be reduced to anarchy.

King was a featured speaker at a Law Day, USA, observance at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association.

King said that many Southerners claim his civil rights movement is as lawless as the deeds of segregationists. Denying the charge, he said that the really lawless are those who bomb churches, kill and beat demonstrators, then hide from authorities.

### **Accept the Penalty**

The end result of such tactics, which he attributed to the Ku Klux Klan and white extremists, would be anarchy because, he said, the guilty refuse to accept the legal penalty.

In contrast, King asserted, his supporters demonstrate openly and willingly accept the penalties.

"We defy openly and willingly go to jail," the clergyman said. "Our aim is to persuade."

King defended his plan for boycott of goods produced in Alabama, comparing it to the action of the colonists against the British tea taxes and the boycott of British goods during Thomas Jefferson's Administration in protest against the impressment of U. S. seamen.

### **Seeks Involvement**

King called for more active involvement by Americans, warning that a "dangerous silence" now prevails over too large a section of the population.

"I have no despair about the future," he said. "I am convinced that we Negroes will win our freedom all over America. Our destiny is tied up with the destiny of America."

King was one of four speakers at the morning session on the general theme of "The role of law in a society of rapid change." The afternoon session

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1 & 2 (Section 1)  
The Sunday Bulletin  
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was devoted to panel discussions.

Also at the morning meeting, Arthur H. Dean, of New York, an international lawyer and diplomat who formerly headed the U. S. delegations to the Geneva disarmament conferences, said that many statements made about civil rights are "mush" and "pious thinking."

Dean urged that such platitudes give way to "hard thinking."

He praised the civil rights law as "a fine act," which he said he supported fully. Then he declared:

"But we talk a lot of mush, for instance that Jews and Protestants are the same, and that the Negro and the white man are the same. We know these arguments aren't true. Why make arguments that aren't true?"

#### Murder Convictions

Dean argued that if a southern white man kills a Negro he cannot be convicted; neither, he said, can a Negro who kills a white man in Harlem.

Pointing to the Prohibition Act as an example, Dean said that no law will work unless it has public support. Thus, he argued, the civil rights law can fail unless it is accepted by most Americans.

Dean said the remedy lies in education. Schools, especially at the high school and college level, and families must shoulder the most responsibility, he

added.

Another speaker, Walter Kaufmann, professor of philosophy at Princeton University, warned of a "contemporary crisis in morality."

#### Moral Skepticism

Kaufmann said this country has experienced a growth of moral skepticism in which religion has lost much of its former authority.

Americans, he said, have learned to ask questions, largely because of improving education and scientific advances. Mobility, with its contacts with new people, also has exposed Americans to new beliefs, he explained.

This skepticism, Kaufmann continued, has reached out to include people's attitude toward the law. He attributed this in large measure to the Nazi regime in Germany, where, he said, many persons found that "disobedience of the law is sometimes justifiable and even a duty."

Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, asked

the audience, "What is the law doing about man? What is the lawyer doing about man?"

In the South, where the problem is "how to get the civil rights law to the hearts of the people," he said, lawyers have an opportunity for leadership as "men the people would listen to in opposition to the politicians."

He urged attorneys to "go beyond the dotted line and crossed Ts and into the brave arena of the human spirit" because "no mind is more disciplined than that embodied in a lawyer."

His remarks led David F. Maxwell, moderator and former president of the American Bar Association, to remark, "He really laid it in our laps."

Maxwell pointed out that lawyers have been mobilized by former President Kennedy and by President Johnson to defend civil rights workers.

He added that Bernard G. Segal, of Philadelphia, and Harrison Tweed, of New York, long ago formed a committee of lawyers to defend civil rights workers who run afoul of the law.



NOBEL PRIZE WINNER Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addresses a Law Day, USA, observance in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. —

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dr. King to Join Law Day Panel Here Saturday

Panel discussions by luminaries in the law, journalism, and the academic world plus the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, will highlight Philadelphia's observance of Law Day U. S. A. on Saturday.

The Mayor's Citizens Committee for Law Day and the Philadelphia and Federal Bar Associations will sponsor the panel discussions which will be held in the University Museum. They begin at 9:30 A. M. and will last until 5 P. M. for an audience of more than 700 invited guests.

Theme of the discussions will be "The Rule of Law in a Changing Society."

## MEMBERS OF PANEL

Panelists besides Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will be Arthur H. Dean, New York lawyer and authority on disarmament and international law; Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and vice chairman of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission; Walter Kaufmann, professor of philosophy at Princeton University.

Louis B. Schwartz, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania; Walter E. Alessandrini, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Dr. Clarence R. Moll, president of Pennsylvania Military College; Caleb Foote, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Ruth Weir Miller, executive director of the World Affairs Council.

## RANGE OF SUBJECTS

Moderators will be David P. Maxwell, former American Bar Association president; Arlin M. Adams, State Secretary of Public Welfare, and Judge Abraham Freedman, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Panelists will range through such subjects as the problems posed by the flux and change of modern society, alienation of much of society from law, respect for law, involvement and noninvolvement in others' perils or troubles, the law in racial and social injustice and changing concepts of criminality.

## ESSAY WINNERS

In other observances, 23 high school students were named winners of the Law Day essay contest sponsored by the bar associations, and a "trial" with young people acting as judges and attorneys will be staged at 9:30 A. M. Saturday in the U. S. Courthouse at 9th and Market sts.

"Presiding Judge" will be Joseph Savage, chosen Boy of the Year earlier by all the Crime Prevention Association Boys Clubs of Philadelphia. Judges and attorneys will assist the youngsters in conducting the "trial."

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By Rod Hanna

Charles Toney Presents Award to Dr. Martin Luther King

# King Gets CIC Award; Calls for Social Action

By BARBARA BUTLER

"We must all live together as brothers or perish together as fools." Those were the words of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as he spoke to 800 persons gathered in Davenport's Masonic

Temple to honor him Wednesday night.

Here to receive the Catholic Interracial Council's Pacem in Terris (Peace and Freedom) award, Dr. King called for so-

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Receives Check

A check for \$1,000 was presented to the civil rights leader by the Rt. Rev. Paul D. Moore, vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Davenport for the Interracial Council.

Other proceeds from the dinner will be used to further the civil rights movement locally and nationally.

Youth was represented on the program by Jill Tunick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tunick of 2936 20th Ave., Rock Island, who presented Dr. King with \$250 collected in various activities sponsored by the Quad - City Students for Racial Equality.

#### Three Others Honored

An industrialist, a union official and a student were also honored during the civil rights event.

William A. Hewitt, chairman of Deere & Co.; John Yolton, former president of the Quad - City Federation of Labor, and Miss Carol Gross, New York City social worker, received the recently - created special awards of merit from the CIC.

Hewitt received the award of merit for industry from Mel Pettis of Rock Island "because of the leadership he has provided in fostering racial justice in Quad - City business, especially in the area of equal employment opportunity."

The merit award for union leaders went to Yolton who is presently serving as assistant director of the education department of the United Auto Workers with offices in Detroit, Mich.

The student award went to Miss Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laverne Gross, 717 Spaulding Blvd., for "her efforts in Mississippi this summer" on behalf of the freedom schools project of American college students.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# KING PLEDGE ON RACE DRIVE

By Gene Raffensperger  
(Register Staff Writer)

DAVENPORT, IA.—Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., pledged here Wednesday night that the



DR. KING

Negro drive for equality will continue with unrelenting, yet non-violent force.

"I believe we are going to solve this problem," he said, a reference to the general area of discontent in the field of civil rights.

"I believe we are mobilizing a coalition of conscience. More people will be jailed, more will be called bad names and someone else may die. But we shall overcome because we are not afraid."

Dr. King made his remarks in accepting the Pacem in Terris Peace and Freedom Award presented by the Davenport Catholic Interracial Council.

About 800 persons attended the banquet at the Masonic Temple.

Dr. King, who was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize last year for his leadership in non-violent

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actions for civil rights, told the audience:

"I am still convinced that non-violence is the most potent weapon that can be placed in the hands of an oppressed people."

The Catholic Interracial Council presented merit awards to three persons. They were: Carole Gross of Davenport, for her work in helping to establish Freedom Schools in Mississippi; John Yoltin of Detroit, Mich., the former president of the Quad-City Federation of Labor here, for work in labor; William A. Hewitt of Moline, Ill., chairman of the board of Deere & Co., for his leadership in civil rights in the field of industry.

At a new conference here

Wednesday afternoon, Dr. King said housing and economic insecurity are the chief problems facing Negroes in the Midwest.

"The problems in this area are similar, yet not the same as the South," Dr. King said.

"There is the nagging problem of housing discrimination and the nagging problem of economic insecurity.

"There has been some progress in both these areas. However, so often in states where the Negro population is not so large as in some Southern states, there is a feeling in the white community that there is no problem.

"There must be a continuing

awareness of the problems if they are to be solved."

Dr. King said he has not yet decided where the next major demonstrations for civil rights will occur.

Dr. King said the problem in the South comes equally from what he called "violence from bad white people and silence from good white people."

He added, "The thing a white person can do to aid this cause is to stand up and call for a truly integrated society and for an end to the reign of terror in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana."

Dr. King arrived in Davenport in late afternoon Wednesday and before going to his hotel visited a flood refugee center in Rock Island, Ill.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CALM, STRONG, BUT FRAGILE, TOO

# *Just Another in a Crowd, But King Still Stands Out*

By JOE SHERIDAN

You watch him get off a plane at Moline.

You hear him talk to 800 in the Masonic Temple in Davenport.

And you have to remind yourself, from time to time, that he's one of the most influential men of our era.

Dr. Martin Luther King made his first visit to Davenport Wednesday night. He received the 1965 peace and freedom award from the Davenport Catholic Interracial Council.

Somebody, watching him, said

that "if you didn't know who he was you'd have a hard time picking him out of almost any crowd."

Yet, by paradox, he continues to stand out, somehow, in the crowd, here, and around the land, and his voice is heard around the world.

He is undisputed leader of the Southern Negro movement, and he is rather recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

He doesn't really look important. But word gets around.

At the airport in Moline Wednesday, you could sense a

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

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note of tension in the small group that met him.

Then he paid a brief visit to a flood shelter in Rock Island. The admiration there was apparent in the eyes of both flood victims and officials.

He also seems to carry with him an air of danger. He's calm and strong, fragile too. He acts and talks like one aware that he's flirting with martyrdom.

His assistant and his associates eye you apprehensively, at least for a moment. Who are you? Are you a threat?

At the airport, at the Masonic

Temple, police and deputies were stationed at strategic points.

Oh, not that security was an overwhelming issue here. But you have to take more than average precaution when you're playing host to Martin Luther King.

He's aware of this, of course. Still, he's what the musicians call loose, meaning relaxed. He's friendly. You could see that as he toured with his hosts in Rock Island. It was evident, too, as he sat eating at the Masonic Temple banquet and wait-

ing for the program.

King, who's five feet, seven, is just a bit pudgy. He says that comes from "too many banquets."

He grins and says: "Eating's my big sin."

His eyes are sharp. They seem to shine. They shift slightly as he thinks and prepares to answer a question.

He was more than 30 minutes late for a press conference, also held in the Masonic Temple. An assistant apologized.

But King didn't seem hurried or bothered when he walked in



At Press Conference



In Davenport



Dr. King



Emphasis Point

to face television cameras and the queries of the newsmen. He had to make some phone calls. And that was that.

But he replied in detail to the questions shot at him in the relatively short time left before the 7 p.m. dinner.

An associate said he's "perpetually detached." King himself said he's suspended somewhere "between the natural extrovert and the indrawn introvert."

He's an immaculate dresser. In Davenport, he wore a pressed dark blue suit, with a sparkling white shirt.

He spoke in a deep and thra-

ty baritone. He is a speaker with deep roots in the Negro religious tradition of resounding, repetitive rhetoric.

He attacks key phrases. He hangs them up in your mind. As the blues singers say, he worries them.

At times his voice trembles and rises in anger. Sometimes it quivers with a note of wrath.

He can take an idea and put flesh and blood on it. But you sense that he could tell you more than he does, that he's holding something for another time, that you will somehow hear from him again.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# King Heading Panel On Position Of Law In Changing Society

By T. HOPE LAVER

Dr. Martin Luther King, winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, and eight other distinguished politicians and scholars will participate in a closed panel discussion, "The Role of Law in a Rapidly Changing Society" at the University Museum Auditorium on May 1.

Panelists include Senator Hugh Scott (R-Pa.); Arthur H. Dean, former U.S. Representative at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva; Eugene Patterson, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution" and vice-chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; Walter Kaufmann, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton and Caleb Foote, Professor of Law at the University Law School; Hon. Walter Allesandrini, Pa. Attorney General; and Mrs. Ruth Weir Miller, executive director of the World Affairs Council.

Sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association, the event is part of the program "Law Day, U.S.A.", which runs from 9:45 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Dr. King

Martin Luther King, who attended Morehouse College in Atlanta as an undergraduate, was top man in his class at Crozier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa., and received his doctorate in systemic theology at Boston University in 1954.

Married in Boston, King moved to Montgomery, then home to Atlanta, where he became president of the newly formed Southern Christian Leadership Conference. His nonviolent activity in this group and ability as an orator brought him national recognition, the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, and acclaim by many Americans as "the greatest living leader of the Negro movement in the U.S." (N.Y. Times, 10/15/64)

Hugh Scott, born in Fredericksburg, Va., attended Randolph Macon College, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Virginia. Admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1921 and Pennsylvania Bar in 1922, Scott began law practice in Phila. in that year.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1940 and the Senate in 1958. National chairman of the Republican party in 1949, Scott has been general counsel for the Rep. National Committee since 1956.

Walter Allesandrini received

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.1,7 - "The Daily  
Pennsylvanian"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/26/65  
Edition: Vol. LXXXI, No. 23  
Author: T. Hope Laver  
Editor: Stephen H.  
Title: Klitzman  
MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SM - C  
Character:  
BUFILE 100-106670  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:  
Philadelphia  
☐ Being Investigated

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law degree from the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Pa. Bar in 1938. Before becoming attorney general of the state in 1961, Alessandrini was on the faculty of Villanova University and executive secretary to the mayor of Phila.

#### Professor Schwartz

Louis B. Schwartz, Professor of Law at Penn. attended the University as an undergraduate and law student. Prof. Schwartz went on to become attorney for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, head attorney for the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice, and visiting professor at Columbia University Law School, U. of California, Salzburg Seminar of American Studies in Austria, and Harvard University, among others.

Caleb Foote, specializing in criminal and family law, obtained his A.B. at Harvard, M.A. at Columbia, and LL.B. at Penn. in 1953. Before becoming Professor of Law at Penn, Foote was associate professor at the

University of Nebraska.

Walter Kaufmann, born in Frieberg, Germany, 44 years ago, is now Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University. He attended Williams and Harvard, where he received his doctorate in 1947. Author of "From Shakespeare to Existentialism," and other works, Dr. Kaufmann has been visiting professor at Cornell, the New School of Social Research in New York, Columbia, Fulbright resident professor at Heidelberg University and Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as well as teaching at other schools.

Arthur H. Dean, American lawyer and diplomat, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1923 and began practice as general counsel to various corporation and investment banking firms. More recently, he was U.S. delegate to the 18 Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1961 and 1962, and ambassador to the 16th and 17th General Assemblies of the U.S. for disarmament. Dean has received honorary degrees from Rutgers, Washington University, Brown, Dartmouth, and other universities.

Born in Georgia, Eugene Patterson was a student at the University of Georgia, where he received an A.B. in Journalism in 1943. He joined the South Carolina United Press in 1948 and became manager of the London Bureau and chief correspondent to the United Kingdom in 1953. Later executive editor of the Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution, Patterson became editor of the Constitution in 1960.

Ruth Weir Miller, a resident of Philadelphia, attended Penn and received A.B. and M.S. degrees.

Invitations to attend the law program were sent to civic leaders, business leaders, professors, high standing law students, and a few seniors in the Political Science and Economic departments of the University.

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DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
Heads Conference



# If Any Liar Will Steal, Let's Make Sure It Will Not Be Our Freedoms

## AN EDITORIAL

President Johnson now says that "I let Martin Luther King go too far." This came as a surprise to some senators who heard it but it should not.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP chief—on a radio program—was asked what he thought about former President Truman who said, "King was a number one trouble maker" who has, by his tactics served to develop hate in hearts to divide Americans? Wilkins did not condemn Truman, nor did he say a good word for King. This stand, coming from head of the oldest civil rights organization, upholding Truman against King, may come as a surprise to some but not us.

Agitator King is living "high on the hog" but his Selma, Ala. excursion hampered profits of certain types of businesses there where Negroes had long been employed. And now, Rev. King rushes back there to find about 150 Negroes have been laid off. He then shouts, "we cannot take this laying down". But King, after that leaves the community, leaving many Negroes — who are sincere for full civil rights—jobless who were weak enough to follow him. He runs elsewhere.

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128 JUN 4 1965

BUTLER COUNTY JAIL  
HAMILTON, OHIO  
JUN 14 1965

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Now, away from Selma, he is back in Georgia. From there, King is still calling for boycott of Alabama existing businesses, and would halt local expansion which would make more jobs for all. And too, King would prohibit any new industry from locating there. Although he was already made many Negroes jobless, he still advocates a program—under the pretense of being sincere for civil rights—that would put Negroes in serfdom—unable to provide for their families, or educate their children for the mainstream on a shoulder-to-shoulder basis with whites. This is exactly how Communists—who are out to destroy the USA—would do.

We will have to wait to see if LBJ's remarks about King were sincere in defense of freedom here. And too, the future will tell if Wilkins—who was an editor of a Negro newspaper in Truman's state before he became head of the NAACP—will continue to uphold Truman's words, that King is a number one trouble maker.

These assertions we have mentioned can be added to another, FBI Director Hoover once said that King was a notorious liar.

And grandma, who had been freed in the civil war use to say, "a liar will steal, but make sure you fight to keep him from stealing your freedom."

# Boston Mayor Studies King Grievance List

18,000 at Rights Rally on Common;  
Roxbury Called 'a Permanent Disaster'

BOSTON (AP) — Mayor John F. Collins studied a list of grievances from the city's Negro community today in the aftermath of a civil rights march and rally led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

After addressing a crowd estimated by police at 18,000 on historic Boston Common Friday, King went to City Hall for what he later described as "fruitful and frank" meeting with the mayor.

King and local civil rights leaders presented the mayor with a list of grievances covering public housing, welfare and community needs and enforcement of fire, health and housing codes.

"I said I will read this bill of particulars and do what's possible on these matters," Collins said.

## Return Promised

The Rev. Virgil A. Wood, president of the Massachusetts unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said, "We will be back to see Mr. Collins within seven days. Perhaps Boston can become a model for the North as we work out our problems in good faith."

At the rally King said he had come to Boston, the headquarters more than a century ago of the movement to abolish slavery, "not to condemn but to encourage."

"It would be dishonest to say Boston is a Birmingham or that Massachusetts is a Mississippi. But it would be more irresponsible for me to deny the crippling poverty and the injustices that exist in some sections of the community."

## "Quicksand of Despair"

The march to Boston Common began in the city's Roxbury district, described in the complaint handed the mayor as "Boston's permanent disaster area."

"This is the area of our city where teeming thousands of your constituents are hopelessly caught in the quicksand of despair" the statement said.

Varied comments were heard along the route of the three-mile march.

"He's my savior," shouted one.

Another Negro woman said,

Picture on Page A-2

"If those people would get on their knees and pray, they would do more good than all this marching around."

During his two-day visit to Boston, King also met with Gov. John A. Volpe and addressed a joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

A proposed meeting with the elected Boston School Committee to discuss alleged racial imbalance in some of the city's public schools never materialized.

Louise Day Hicks, committee chairman, had agreed to meet with King only. He declined to attend unless members of the local Negro community would be allowed to participate.

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 4-27-65

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DALEY 3/24 HX  
 CHICAGO (UPI)--CHICAGO'S MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY AND  
 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING THURSDAY HAD WHAT BOTH DESCRIBED AS A  
 "MEANINGFUL AND ENLIGHTENING MEETING" ON CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEMS IN  
 CHICAGO.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER AND DALEY MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN  
 A GATHERING ATTENDED BY 60 PERSONS, MOST OF THEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS,  
 TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF CITY PROGRAMS AIMED AT IMPROVING HOUSING,  
 EDUCATION AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITES AND NEGROES ALIKE.

EMERGING FROM THE MEETING ROOM, CLOSED TO THE PRESS, THE  
 REV. KING SAID THAT HE AND THE MAYOR HAD A "VERY MEANINGFUL,  
 FRANK, OBJECTIVE, EXHAUSTIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE MEETING. IT WAS  
 VERY FRIENDLY."

"I AM NOT LEADING ANY CAMPAIGN AGAINST MAYOR DALEY," HE  
 SAID. "I AM LEADING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLUMS."

KING SAID DALEY IS "CONCERNED AND SEARCHING FOR THE ANSWERS TO  
 THE PROBLEMS JUST AS WE ARE. BUT CHICAGO STILL HAS A LONG WAY TO  
 GO, AS DO OTHER MAJOR CITIES, BEFORE THESE PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED."

KING SAID HE WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT NO REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
 CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION WAS PRESENT. HE SAID DALEY PROMISED  
 HIM THAT A SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIAL WOULD ATTEND THE NEXT MEETING,  
 SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK.

KING SAID HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING BECAUSE HE  
 PLANS TO BE IN EUROPE AT THE TIME.

KING SAID HE HAD BEEN DENIED A VISA TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA  
 AND NOTED THAT SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY OF NEW YORK HAD JUST  
 RECEIVED A VISA FROM THAT GOVERNMENT.

"THIS IS A TRICK ON THE PART OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO  
 DENY THE VISA TO ONE AND TO ALLOW IT TO ANOTHER. I'M SURE  
 SENATOR KENNEDY IS AS OPPOSED TO APARTHEID AS I AM," KING  
 SAID.

DALEY CALLED HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER  
 "MEANINGFUL AND ENLIGHTENING" AND DENIED THAT THEY HAD ANY "DIALOGUE"  
 ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN CHICAGO.

"HE IS A GOOD RELIGIOUS LEADER WHO FEELS VERY INTENSIVE ABOUT  
 THE CAUSE HE ESPOUSES," DALEY SAID.

AS TO HIS CITY, THE MAYOR SAID HE DOUBTS THERE IS MUCH RACIAL  
 TENSION WITHIN ITS LIMITS.

"I THINK MOST OF IT IS DUE TO RADIO, NEWS AND TELEVISION.  
 YOU WOULD ALMOST THINK THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA WANT THINGS TO  
 HAPPEN."

AC833PCS..

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 191 MAR 74

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Life Threats Bared as Dr. King Tours Boston

Ringed with tight security because of several previously undisclosed threats against his life, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., began his 30-hour visit in Boston Thursday, with relations between school officials and Negro leaders strained to the bursting point.

While thousands of Dr. King's admirers lined the streets of Roxbury, staged a mob scene at the State House, and jammed in front of "run down" schools, hopes for a solution to the alleged racial imbalance question appeared doomed.

School Committee Chairman Louise Day Hicks, who called on Police Comr. Edmund McNamara for added protection to school property and the School

Committee offices, issued a flat ultimatum that only Dr. King would be allowed to address a scheduled special meeting of the committee on Friday—a meeting which was still up in the air.

An indication that school and Negro officials were nowhere near reaching an agreement came when Supt. of Schools William Ohrenberger ordered that no schools be open for inspection by Dr. King and his staff.

Originally, several schools in the Roxbury and Dorchester areas were to have been inspected by the visitors.

Following a courtesy call at the State House and a meeting with Gov. Voepé, Dr. King proceeded to the first stop on his tour, the Boardman School.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

Date: 4/23/65  
Edition: AM  
Author:  
Editor: David J. Farrell  
Title: Racial Matters

Character:  
or  
Classification: 157-  
Submitting Office: Boston  
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED  
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There, with a police escort, King walked to the front door and was confronted by a school official. Following a brief conference the door was slammed and locked.

#### THREATS BARED

King turned to the crowd on the street and said, "I am here to demand equality, integrated education all across the board. I am here to remove segregation from every area of life in Boston."

King's visit to the Hub began on a sour note when it was revealed that last Tuesday seven calls were received at the local NAACP office threatening the leader with death.

As a result, the guard of the civil rights leader was doubled and officers were ordered to keep a sharp lookout for any troublemakers.

An NAACP official told police the calls were from both male and females. Most of them said Dr. King would be assassinated on the Common Friday.

While King was being rebuffed at the Roxbury school, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks said she was "ready, willing and available" to meet with Dr. King Friday but "on the same terms as I issued Wednesday."

#### PLEA REJECTED

This is what caused a breakdown in negotiations when Rev. Virgil Wood, head of the local Southern Christian Leadership Conference, stormed from Mrs. Hick's office after his request to allow several "rights" leaders to also speak was rejected.

While nobody seemed to know who the next move was up to in an effort to resolve the issue, Rev. John A. Fassett, interim secretary of the 300 church Massachusetts Baptist Convention called on the School Committee to hear Dr. King and "all authorized Negro leaders in an open meeting to discuss proposals to the racial imbalance question."

#### GETS ESCORT

Dr. King was greeted at the airport by a small but enthusiastic gathering and escorted by State Police to his meeting with Volpe.

At the State House police had to fight their way through large numbers of newsmen, politicians, and sightseers to get Dr. King through the Mt.

Vernon st. archway and into the elevator.

Arriving on the third floor, King was greeted by Volpe and State Treas. Robert Q. Crane at the outer entrance to the Chief Executive's office.

#### VOLPE GREETING

Extending his hand, Volpe said "Welcome Dr. King." The Nobel Peace Prize winner responded "How do you do sir, I am delighted to see you."

Then, as Volpe and Dr. King introduced each other to members of the respective staffs, a mob scene developed and Volpe's press secretary, Barry Locke, had to shout for quiet so that King and Volpe could converse with each other.

During the next ten minutes, the two leaders chatted--Dr. King praising the Governor for the stand he had taken in Civil Rights and Volpe doing likewise for Dr. King's efforts for racial equality.

#### VISIT PLEASES

"I am very pleased at the visit of Dr. King to the State House and to our state," Volpe said. "I welcome him as one who has distinguished himself fighting for the rights of human beings, regardless of race, creed or color. These are rights which were supposed to have

been in effect for over 100 years."

Dr. King, noting that he attended Boston University and considered Boston his second home, said, "I want to express to you, Gov. Volpe, the appreciation of my associates and

myself both here and all over the nation for the great stand you have taken.

"We are working constantly to try to make it clear that America can only be a great nation by working vigorously for those rights," he continued.

"I praise you Gov. Volpe for the moral stand you have taken.

I express my personal appreciation to you. We are concerned about segregation. De facto segregation is a problem. There must be intense work in this entire area," Dr. King concluded.

Following the brief meeting, Dr. King left for a tour of Roxbury and some of the schools and housing in the area.

At the Boardman School a "freedom choir" of about 50 voices serenaded the Negro leader and he paused to shake hands and sign autographs.

"I came here to identify with your struggle in Boston."

"You have come to us financially, morally and with your bodies," he told those at

one stop in a reference to persons in Boston who have supported the civil rights battle in the South. "I now lend my presence, my body and even my soul."

King urged all to take part in Friday's march which is expected to draw about 25,000 participants.

He walked along one Roxbury street, chatting and shaking hands. One house was boarded up and labeled "condemned" while others were shuttered tight. On one corner stood a four-story building with every visible window smashed. At the curb stood a deserted car with its wheels stripped from it.

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a King aide, said that "everyone knows the South is sick. Today I discovered that sickness has come to the North also.

"If we straighten out the South," he asked, "will you straighten out the North?"

Cries of "yea, yea" came from the crowd but Abernathy said: "I won't take that for an answer. I'll wait for your answer Friday."

About 200 persons lined the street in front of the school and large detachments of police were sent to the area in an effort to keep order.

Following his tour of Roxbury, Dr. King faced several speaking appearances, climaxed by his address to a joint convention of the Legislature.

Friday, Dr. King will lead a massive protest demonstration, which will include a parade starting at Carter Playground, Columbus ave., Roxbury, at 9:30 a. m.

More than 30,000 persons are expected to be in the line of march, which will wind its way through downtown streets and conclude with a demonstration in front of City Hall and a gigantic rally on Boston Common.

More than 350 police have been assigned to the parade route and medical stations, manned by 20-30 doctors and nurses, will be set up both on the Common and in Copley sq.



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## Speak Out on War, King Urges Followers

Harold Tribune News Service

BOSTON, April 22.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at an unsegregated lunch counter—but not when there's strontium 90 in it." On Viet-Nam he expressed fears about the apparent willingness of world powers "to continue to escalate the war. "I have no objection to civil rights leaders speaking against war as against segregation," he added. He told a press conference here that peace and human rights are inseparable.

In the face of criticism that his powerful movement is being diverted into pacifist and ban-the-bomb crusades, the touring rights leader said bluntly: "One cannot be just concerned with civil rights... It is nice to drink milk

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Peace Is Object Of Many Groups, Dr. King Says

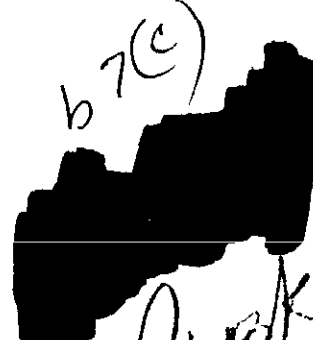
BOSTON (AP)—"What good does it do me to integrate a lunch counter, if the milk I drink there is loaded with Strontium 90?" asks the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

King, in Boston to lead a civil rights march in protest against discrimination in schools, housing and jobs, was asked whether he had lost some workers in the civil rights movement to the "ban the bomb" or "end the war in Viet Nam" campaigns.

He said he saw all such movements as having a common goal of peace with justice.

"It is either non-violence or non-existence," and said. "To think of war in the nuclear age was to run the risk of plunging into an abyss of annihilation."

His mention of strontium 90 was in reference to the chemical fallout from nuclear blasts.



*Handwritten signatures and initials, including what appears to be 'Felt' and 'Trotter'.*

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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 MAY 5 1965

*Handwritten file number: 100-106670*

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60 MAY 5 1965

# CHURCH DEBATING A BID TO DR. KING

Southern Presbyterians Will  
Act Today on Invitation

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAT, N. C., April 22  
—The Southern Presbyterian Church is debating whether to cancel a speaking invitation issued by one of its agencies to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King is scheduled to deliver the keynote address at a church-sponsored conference here in August on "The Church and Civil Rights." He was invited by the 950,000-member, predominantly white denomination's Division of Christian Action.

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50 MAY 7 1965

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# KING'S NEW TACK: END THE VIET WAR

By Warren Berry  
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

BOSTON.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King yesterday encouraged civil rights leaders to speak out against war—Viet Nam in particular.

In the face of criticism that his powerful movement is being diverted into pacifist and ban-the-bomb crusades, the touring rights leader said bluntly: "One cannot be just concerned with civil rights. . . . It is very nice to drink milk at an unsegregated lunch counter—but not when there's Strontium 90 in it."

On Viet Nam he expressed fears about the apparent willingness of world powers "to continue to escalate." "I have no objection to civil rights leaders speaking against war as against segregation," he added. The Nobel Peace Prize winner told a press conference here in the heart of Boston's Negro belt—the so-called Black Boomerang—that peace and human rights are inseparable.

At the same time, as President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he indicated that voter registration efforts in Alabama may be diverted to eight or ten Northern cities by June. Tops on his list of Northern targets—where job discrimination, segregated schools and slum conditions are the real problems—are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit and Baltimore.

As soon as Dr. King stepped off an American Airlines jet, he was besieged by Negro spokesmen here with complaints over alleged racial imbalance in the Boston school system.

Dr. King, invited by the Boston School Committee to confer with them, declined to do so. Local Boston civil rights leaders had been denied a chance to speak at the same time, when the King invitation was issued by School Committee Chairman Louise Day Hicks. "The decision not to meet has been made. We categorically reject such a meeting," Dr. King told a press conference.

Dr. King met yesterday with Gov. John Volpe, and will confer today with Boston's Mayor John F. Collins focusing on charges of racial injustices in the city.

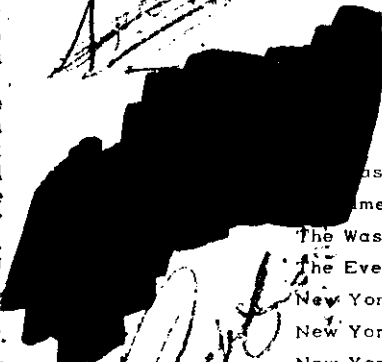
Asked why he selected Boston for a demonstration, Dr. King said, "Give us time and we'll get to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles."

Gov. Volpe said of Dr. King's visit, "We are pleased to have Dr. King come to the State House. We welcome him. He is a man who has distinguished himself in fighting for human beings regardless of race, creed or color." Dr. King told Gov. Volpe he was delighted to be back in Boston. "I have a love for Boston. It is one of the cities I consider my home." He shook hands with Lt. Gov. Elliot Richardson, who greeted him with, "I met you in Selma." Dr. King replied, "Oh yes, of course, I remember," recalling the Lieutenant Governor's visit to the Alabama city last month.

From a small pulpit in the rickety headquarters here of the Blue Hill Christian Community, a walk-up office in the run-down Roxbury section of Boston, Dr. King said, "Boston is not the worst city in the United States. Many people here have come to terms with their conscience."

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On other topics, Dr. King said he had no objection to ~~bussing~~ pupils here or any place else. If the result would correct racial segregation in the schools and thus improve total education in the country. Asked about Harry Truman's dubbing him a trouble-maker, he confessed he had "great respect" for the former Chief Executive, ~~but~~ said of his own drive: "I realize it creates a little tension."

Dr. King also toured the predominantly Negro Roxbury section of Boston. At one point in his tour, he stopped at the W. L. Bordman School, closed because of school vacation week in Boston. The door was closed, however, it was unlocked in case he wanted to enter. A report stated the door was slammed in his face, but this turned out not to be so. Dr. King made no effort to enter the school, but spoke to a gathering on the school steps."

But whenever his workers hit segregationist strongholds in the Deep South, he pointed out, someone like Alabama's Gov. George Wallace, challenges Northern liberals to do something about their own cities. This was the main reason for his two-day trip to Boston, he explained.

A direct outgrowth will be the expected march of more than 35,000 rights protestors today on the historic Boston Common, where the leaders of the American Revolution once gathered. The Common last week has been crowded this week with busloads of vacationing school children. Swan boats meander through a pond on it.

The march, police protected and almost officially sanctioned by city and state officials, is expected to be the biggest rights demonstration in Boston history. It should top the 30,000 turnout of March 25 memorial service for the Rev. James J. Reeb, the white Unitarian minister who worked in Roxbury and was killed last month as marchers massed in Selma, Ala. for their historic protest.



Associated Press wirephoto

**URGES NEW MARCH**—Dr. Martin Luther King in Boston yesterday where he proposed a maynmoth civil rights march at Boston Common this afternoon. He is speak-ing to a small crowd gathered outside the William Boardman School in Roxbury.

# CHURCH DEBATING A BID TO DR. KING

Southern Presbyterians Will  
Act Today on Invitation

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAT, N. C., April 22

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# Dr. King Preaches At Temple Israel

The Passover of the future will be the day when "there will be no oppression, no inhumanity toward man," Dr. Martin Luther King told a congregation of about 1,500 last night in preaching the sermon at Temple Israel.

The Negro leader, on what for the Jewish faith was the seventh day of Passover, declared:

"We must remove the evil Pharaohs who are sometimes in the guise of governors, in the guise of those who hold high positions on school boards. Wherever they stand, they are still Pharaohs."

## MODERN MOSES

Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn in introducing Dr. King called him "a modern Moses leading his people into freedom."

The temple was filled to capacity, with many standing throughout the 45-minute sermon.

On the dais with Dr. King and Rabbi Gittelsohn were the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Rev. Virgil Wood, president of the Boston branch of SCLC; Kivie Kaplan, a trustee of Temple Israel; Lloyd Karlin, president of the congregation; and Associate Rabbi Harvey J. Fields.

## FUTURE DAY

Dr. King saw the future day of real brotherhood as another day of Passover, when Moses led the Jews out of Egypt.

"We must get out of all evil Egypt," he declared. "We are in the midst of a great and momentous struggle. We must get rid of the great and tragic yoke that has been around us for so long."

"Segregation must be eliminated, no matter where it is. Whether it's in Alabama, New York City or Boston, it is basically evil, a festering sore that debilitates the segregated as well as the segregator."

He asserted that "we have to get rid of the notion once and for all that there are superior and inferior races." This lingers as the "white supremacy doctrine," he said, terming it "a tragic doctrine."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

7 BOSTON HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

Date: 4-23-65

Edition: Late City

Author:

Editor: David J. Farrell

Title: Racial Situation

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office:

Boston

☐ Being Investigated

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 RECORD AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

Date: 4/25/68  
Edition: Home  
Author:  
Editor: Holland  
Title: Racial Matters

Character: *PA*  
or *157*  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: **Boston**  
☐ Being Investigated

As he left the automobile, a cheering crowd—lined seven deep at the spot—pushed forward to shake his hand. After several hectic minutes the police detail was able to clear the

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streets and the march continued.

As they tramped up Mass. ave. to Huntington and into Copley sq. large crowds cheered from the sidewalks, and some of them joined the parade.

#### SING FAMED SONG

Led by Dr. King, the marchers, in an impressive display of faith, sang the song which has become symbolic of the civil rights fight "We Shall Overcome."

So great was the crush along the early part of the route that it took 45 minutes to reach Copley sq. It had been planned that point would be reached within ten minutes.

At the playground marshaling point, the marchers were told they would walk eight abreast and would proceed "quietly, orderly and seriously."

However, before the march was underway 15 minutes, the ranks stretched across the entire width of the street, and marshals found it impossible to stick with the original plan of order.

At several points in the early stages, police were forced to form flying wedges to clear the streets of spectators.

#### THREATING CALLS

In the minds of the 600 police detailed to guard Dr. King was the fact the seven phone calls have been received throughout the city all threatening to assassinate the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

As the parade was about to get under way, James Reed, appointed to supervise the marshals, pointed in the general direction of the School Committee office in Beacon st. and shouted:

Let's head this way. That's where Mrs. Hicks is. She's down there."

Among those in the line of march were Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, mother of the former Governor, who was arrested

last year during civil rights demonstrations in Florida, and former Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti.

At the starting point were several white women carrying Negro children and a like number of Negro women with white children in their arms.

#### PARLEY DELAYED

The crowd at this point was predominantly Negro and included many clergymen. Also present was a Polish refugee bearing a sign which read "Martin Luther King--A Troublemaker"--"Truman A Liar"--J. Edgar Hoover.

Because the parade was so late in getting started, a scheduled meeting between Mayor Collins and Dr. King was postponed until later in the afternoon.

Dr. King, who flatly refused on Thursday to meet with the school committee, revealed during his march that his aides were negotiating anew for a meeting with Mrs. Hicks and her associates.

At 9:30 - the scheduled starting time of the march--only a small gathering was on the playground.

#### PARADE DELAYED

Dr. King did not arrive until 10:35, when, police estimated, the crowd had swelled to 5000 but the start of the parade was still held up.

Scores of police were on or around the playground. Hundreds of these were stationed along the line of march, at City Hall, in front of the School Committee building on Beacon st., and on the Common.

Also at City Hall were 20 muscular men, assigned by the local NAACP as bodyguards for Dr. King.

A slight change in the parade route saw the marchers leave Carter Playground go up Columbus ave., only to Mass. ave. Then the route continued along

to Huntington ave., Boylston st. and Charles st.

#### MARCHERS SPLIT UP

There the greater portion of the marchers were directed to Boston Common. About 3000 were ordered to continue along Boylston st to Washington st. and then to School st. for the demonstration at City Hall.

Following that the plan called for them to proceed to the School Committee building and gather there in protest to Mrs. Hicks and the majority of the board.

Following that demonstration they were to proceed up Beacon st. to the dispersal point at Charles st. Then all went to Parkman Bandstand on the Common for the gigantic rally.

While the marchers were awaiting the signal to leave Carter Playground, a racially-mixed quartet sang civil rights anthems from the top of a sound truck.

The marchers included representatives of groups from Acton, Groton, Weymouth, Lincoln, Mansfield, Falmouth, Carlyle, Newton, Wellesley, Sudbury, Edgartown, Scituate, Amherst, Attleboro, Lynn, Cambridge, Haverhill, Belmont, Dennis, Beverly, Orleans, Dudley, Williamsburg and Martha's Vineyard.

#### LEAFLETS PASSED OUT

At City Hall an unknown organization passed out a one-page pamphlet entitled, "Why We March with Dr. Martin Luther King."

"We march today to protest the sufferings endured by the citizens of Boston," the pamphlet read.

"We march to City Hall to protest the exclusion of the poor from anti-poverty planning; to protest the bad faith

of the public officials in failing to enforce our housing codes; to protest the lie that a new Boston can be built without social justice.

"We march to the School Committee to protest poor and racially imbalanced schools and demand a commitment by the school committee and a timetable to end this education genocide, beginning Sept. 1965; to call on citizens of Boston to repudiate the school committee majority which says 'these Negro parents have no background. They are just a pair of hands.'—We do not have inferior schools, what we have been getting is an inferior type of child—'White parents don't want their children to go to school with backward Negroes'—Will you join us?"

The march moved along Huntington Avenue past Northeastern University.

The crowded line stretched backward and there was more room to walk. The situation calmed. Some on-lookers joined marchers as they moved by white, looked on impassively. white, looked in impassively.

As the long string of marchers wound around the new Huntington Avenue traffic circle passed a throng of people lining the Boston Public Library steps and turned up Boylston street, clusters of shoppers or workers on their lunch hour came out to watch.

#### MARCHERS' ORDERLY

As for the marchers, they were orderly. Those at the rear didn't know of the earlier confusion up front. Many walked in silence, yet pockets of song erupted here and there particularly among the younger people. "We shall overcome," "We shall not be moved."

In the march were 15 to 20 Boston school teachers — "The teaching in Boston is good," commented Mary Ann DeVita of East Boston, "but imbalance is not." Others agreed.

Eight teenage high school boys wearing red caps marked the "Brothers Eight" and Negro boys who conduct social functions to raise money for a college fund for Negro youths were among the marchers.

"I went to an imbalanced school in Boston," said Larry Allen of Natick explained.

"When I went to high school, I had a lot of prejudice against white people. I didn't know how to act at first. It took me about two years to get over it. We all plan to go to college," he said, pointing to the other "brothers."

Now it was 12:20. The marchers crossed Arlington st.

They turned left at Charles street and moved onto Boston Common where another 3000 people sat or stood around the Common's hilly area waiting.

Many were amazed at what they saw. The line of marchers seemed never-ending. There

were now 18,000 of them and still they streamed in.

Tall and gray-haired Van Goodwin of Sudbury, who left his Boylston street office to go to the Common, was one of these. Why? "It's a good cause," he mused, "if it makes just one more person aware."

#### NOT REALLY LONG

For the marchers, it was a long walk—nearly two miles—and before that a long wait. They had been standing on their feet for three hours; now again they would stand and wait to hear Dr. King speak. For them, though, it was worth it.

One teenager put it this way: "When it's a good cause, you don't feel tired."

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UPI-104

(RACIAL)  
 BOSTON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING ARRIVED TODAY TO LEAD "A RACIAL  
 INJUSTICE" MARCH HERE TOMORROW.  
 KING CALLED ON REPUBLICAN GOV. JOHN A. VOLPE WHO HAD PROCLAIMED  
 TOMORROW AS "DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY."

KING TOLD VOLPE HE WAS CONCERNED ABOUT RACIAL IMBALANCE IN PUBLIC  
 SCHOOLS AND SLUM HOUSING. "WE KNOW SOME SECTIONS OF BOSTON ARE  
 SEGREGATED," HE SAID. "WE WANT TO WORK IN THIS WHOLE AREA."  
 KING CALLED ON ALL MASSACHUSETTS RESIDENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE  
 THREE-MILE MARCH TOMORROW TO BOSTON COMMON. NEGRO LEADERS EXPECTED  
 ABOUT 30,000 MARCHERS AND ABOUT 50,000 TO ATTEND A RALLY ON THE COMMON.  
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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# South's Presbyterians Asked to Void King Bid

By CASPAR NANNES  
 Star Staff Writer

MONTREAT, N.C.—The Presbyterian Church, U.S. (Southern), will act upon a resolution tomorrow asking that an invitation to Nobel Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King to speak before a division of the church be rescinded.

The motion, submitted by Elder Hampton M. Auld on behalf of the Presbytery of Myrtle Beach, S.C., yesterday, was referred to the division of Christian education, which reports tomorrow night. Dr. King, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, recently led the march at Selma, Ala., for Negro civil rights.

Pointing out that the division of Christian education had invited Dr. King to "be one of the principal speakers at the August conference on 'The Church and Civil Rights,'" the measure said: "It would be unwise under present circumstances to have Dr. King speak under the official auspices of the church, and (the church) requests the division of education to withdraw the invitation."

Commissioners to the General Assembly of the 944,000-member Southern Presbyterian Church at the opening session of the annual meeting here yesterday elected Samuel Jasper Patterson of San Antonio, Texas, a layman, as moderator for the coming year. He succeeds Dr.

Felix B. Gear of Columbia (S.C.) Theological Seminary.

A native of Steele Creek, N.C., Patterson is a graduate of Tarkio College. The 64-year-old ruling elder of Northwood Presbyterian Church in San Antonio currently is serving as executive secretary and stated clerk of the presbytery of John Knox. Before assuming his present position in 1962, he was director of the department of united church men, National Council of Churches. He is married and has a son, Robert.

Pointing up the major role race relations will probably play at the week-long General Assembly, which opened yesterday and ends Monday, is a resolution, submitted by the presbytery of Birmingham, asking people to understand the difficult task facing Alabama churches regarding this question.

The statement appeals for "a deeper understanding of Ala-



SAMUEL J. PATTERSON

bama's position by other sections of the church and of the nation.

"We are aware of great injustices done to both Negro and white citizens in Alabama. We confess that we have done too little to change these injustices and have done it too late. ... We plead for your understanding of the magnitude of the task we face in Alabama, and the strength of evil men we face here."

"We call to your attention that there are both aims in the Negro's quest for equality and unjust methods being used to attain these aims."

"The gathering together of

excited people for so-called non-violent demonstrations has led in every in Alabama to violence by law enforcement officers, demonstrators and sometimes by other."

Coupled with this plea for understanding was an appeal to the National Council of Churches that it stop its commission on religion and race from using the council's name when issuing calls for demonstration volunteers.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
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- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
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Dr. Felix Gear, retiring moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., congratulates the first women elders of the denomination. Accredited yesterday to the leg-

islative body at Montreat, N.C., are (from left) Mrs. K. S. Trowbridge, Plymouth, N.C.; Mrs. W. A. Turner, Arlington, Va., and Mrs. R. E. Wallin, Columbia, Mo.—AP Wirephoto.

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UPI-48

(KING)

NEW YORK.--THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING URGED THE NATION'S LAWYERS LAST NIGHT "TO DRINK FROM THE BITTER CUP OF HEROISM" BY HELPING TO DO AWAY WITH UNJUST LAWS.

SPEAKING BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER IDENTIFIED UNJUST LAWS AS THOSE THAT "ARE OUT OF HARMONY WITH THE MORAL UNIVERSE" AND "WHICH THE MINORITY IS COMPELLED TO OBSERVE BUT ARE NOT BINDING ON THE MAJORITY."

KING TOLD THE ATTORNEYS THAT PRECEDENT FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AS A MEANS OF COMBATTING UNJUST LAWS GOES BACK TO SHADRACH, MESHACH AND ABEDNEGO IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY WERE PIONEERS IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, HE SAID.

HE EXPLAINED THAT NEGROES NOW PRACTICING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE "DO SO PEACEFULLY, OPENLY AND NONVIOLENTLY" AND MOST IMPORTANTLY THEY "WILLINGLY ACCEPT THE PENALTY, WHATEVER IT IS, FOR IN THIS WAY THE PUBLIC COMES TO RE-EXAMINE THE LAW IN QUESTIONS."

4/22--JD1050AES

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46 APR 27 1965

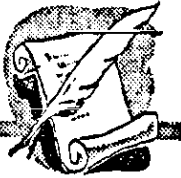
56 APR 27 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Guest Columnist



# FBI spy's affidavit

By Karl Prussion

I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1958 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, Calif. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in a county.)

The meetings were held during the aforementioned period

This affidavit by Karl Prussion, counterspy for the FBI from 1947 to 1960, appeared in the Congressional Record in the March 30, 1965, issue.

in the following locations: The residence of Robert Lindsay, Communist, in San Jose, Calif., 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, Calif., 1955; the residence of Isobel and Edwin Cerney, both Communists, Menlo Park, Calif., 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, Calif., 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterspy for the FBI, Los Altos, Calif., 1958; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, Calif., 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, Calif., and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that: "All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches, and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

★

I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Rev. Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and-or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes.

Karl Prussion.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September 1963.

George E. Searles,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires  
Sept. 27, 1966.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9-A.  
The Atlanta Times  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 4/19/65  
Edition: Final  
Author: Karl Prussion  
Editor: Luke Greene  
Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: SM - C  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

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## Guest Editorial

### THE VIOLENCE OF NONVIOLENCE

(Frank S. Meyer in National Review)

In the Saturday Review of April 3, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King presents for us the etiology of nonviolence in the ongoing Negro revolution. To achieve his aims (which, as is usual with leaders of that revolution, he does not very clearly specify), it is necessary, he writes, that four things take place:

"1. Nonviolent demonstrators go into the streets to exercise their constitutional rights. 2. Racists resist by unleashing violence against them. 3. Americans of conscience in the name of decency demand federal intervention and legislation. 4. The administration, under mass pressure, initiates measures of immediate intervention and remedial legislation."

Most obviously (and clearly stated by Dr. King) the entire tactic of nonviolence depends upon its success in provoking violence on the part of the defenders of existing civil order. The corollary implied by this proposition, since on Dr. King's own witness such violence is an essential element of his program, is that if nonviolent provocations are not outrageous enough to provoke violence, they must be escalated until they do.

As I read Dr. King, I wondered where I had previously heard those accents combining surface virtue with threatening ultimatum. Suddenly I remembered. It was in the writings of Friedrich Engels, denying that the Marxist revolutionaries of his day espoused violence. No, he said, we shall not institute violence; all we shall do is to make the maintenance of existing civil order

impossible, and then its defenders will have either to use violence or to surrender. And, parodying the duelist's challenge, he ended: "Bourgeois gentlemen, you shoot first."

This is the meaning of Dr. King's nonviolence: It is more convenient in the mobilization of force against constitutional order to bring it about that the first overt act of violence proceeds from others. It is tactic, and it is hypocrisy on grand scale.

All this is not to deny that there may be circumstances—in the struggle against Nazi or communist tyranny, for example—in which civil disobedience or open revolt is morally justified. But against a constitutional order with inbuilt modes for the redress of grievances, there is no such justification (even tho the necessity of maintaining constitutional procedure and a balance of interest may make that redress slow). Indeed, it is in its recourse to modes of action directed against the very substances of constitutional process that the violent essence of the nonviolent movement is most fundamentally displayed.

The political morality of Dr. King and his nonviolent movement would destroy the very possibility of representative government. For deliberation, adjustment, and justice he would substitute the assemblage of a militant mob, the provocation of violence, the stirring up of mass emotion, culminating in the forcing of his ideological prescriptions upon the constituted representatives of the republic. It is a program for government by force and threat of terror.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUNDAY  
TRIBUNE  
16 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 4-18-65  
Edition: CITY TWO-STAR  
Author: FRANK S. MEYER  
Editor: W.D. MAXWELL  
Title: 7-9-1

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Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

● The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. may be invited to fly to give a talk in South Africa. The U.S. civil rights leader has been nominated to deliver the 1965 T. B. Davies Memorial Lecture on Academic Freedom at the University of Cape Town. The school's academic freedom committee nominated him.

b7(c)



*For [unclear]  
Wann [unclear]  
[unclear]*

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 4-15-65

Edition: RED DART

Author:

Editor: CREED C. BLACK

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or 100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Index Investigation

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## Students Invite Dr. King To Lecture at Cape Town

*From Wire Dispatches*

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was saluted by students of South Africa's Cape Town University yesterday for his "unswerving adherence to non-violence," and nominated to deliver this year's T. B. Davie memorial lecture on academic freedom.

The student Academic Freedom Committee made the nomination, which will be referred to a higher student organization responsible for choosing and inviting the speaker.

It was unlikely, however, the government would authorize a visit by Dr. King to South Africa.

Meanwhile in Boston, Gov. John Volpe proclaimed April 23 Rev. Martin Luther King Day and announced the civil rights leader will probably be invited to address the state's Legislature.

Also scheduled in Boston is a civil rights march to protest alleged segregation by slum lords, according to the Rev. Virgil A. Wood, president of the state's Southern Christian Leadership Conference chapter.

Mr. Wood said the chapter hoped to raise \$100,000 to aid Dr. King's racial integration projects in the South. He said \$19,796 had been raised to date.

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 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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(S) [Redacted] b7(c)

UPI-37A

(KING)

ST. LOUIS, MO.--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER AND STALWART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, WAS FORCED TO CANCEL A TWO-DAY LENTEN SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT BEGINNING HERE YESTERDAY ON DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

KING WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT NOON LENTEN SERVICES AT CHRIST CHURCH EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL YESTERDAY AND TODAY, BUT WAS ORDERED TO TAKE "A COMPLETE REST" BY HIS DOCTOR.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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## Virginian Says King Tries to Foment Revolt

By the Associated Press

Rep. Howard W. Smith, D-Va., has questioned the motives of civil rights demonstrators and says Dr. Martin Luther King is trying to promote a revolution.

In a speech to the House yesterday, Smith, a leading foe of the pending voting rights bill, accused Dr. King of speaking "the language of rebellion and anarchy."

"It would seem timely," he said, "for the people in a clamer mood to begin to inquire and think about what, if any, ulterior motives have been building up behind the scenes."

While "many good, well-meaning Christian people have been drawn into the movement with the best of motives and thus have served to clothe the mobs with an air of respectability," the Virginian added, "there can be no doubt that many Communists, subversives, fellow travelers and others of doubtful loyalty to their country have attached themselves to this movement."

King, Smith charged, "has publicly announced that he will defy and violate any law of the land with which he disagrees. This is the language of rebellion and anarchy."

*[Large black redaction stamp with handwritten "b7(c)" and "FOIA" markings]*

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Castro Soldiers' Arrest Reported

A former captain in the Cuban Army who escaped to Miami in a home-made boat, said yesterday that the Castro regime has apparently arrested about 350 soldiers suspected of disloyalty within the past three weeks.

Manuel Toranzo Vela, who arrived over the weekend with 13 companions, said the arrests took place in Cuba's 5th Military District near Havana. All those seized were taken to prison in Havana, and the rest of the 350 troops in the district were transferred to another area, he said.

The arrests, which have not been made public by Castro's government, apparently came shortly before official disclosure of the execution of a high-ranking Cuban official and the arrest of 30 persons including two former Baptist ministers on charges of spying for the United States.

## Truman on King

NEW YORK — Former President Harry S. Truman defended the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a "peace-maker" and said the attack on Montgomery, Ala., was "silly and had no basis in anything." Speaking to newsmen on

the 20th anniversary of the day he became president, Mr. Truman said, "What the hell do I care?" when it was suggested his remarks might stir up controversy.

Mr. Truman also said the Ku Klux Klan was "a no good outfit that should be legislated out of existence." Asked to name his happiest moment in the White House, he quipped, "When I left it."

## Nixon on Viet-Nam

New York — Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon advocated that the United States "keep the pressure on militarily until there is complete freedom in South Viet-Nam." Returning from a six-day trip to Europe, Nixon spoke out against any neutralization of Viet-Nam and said "we should never agree to a settlement which rewards aggression."

## N. Viet-Nam Trade

Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) reported that the owners of a Greek ship docked in Jacksonville, Fla., have given assurances that the vessel will no longer carry cargo to North Viet-Nam. Longshoremen have refused

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 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
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 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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united the Anastasis while she is in Jacksonville, and Rogers has been urging the State Department to bring pressure on U.S. allies that permit their ships to carry cargo to North Vietnam.

### Nuclear Tour

A group of ten Soviet scientists began a 15-day tour of U.S. nuclear installations as part of a series of visits set up by the two countries under the cultural exchange agreement. A 10-man U.S. delegation toured Russian installations last December.

### Impeachment Trial

OKLAHOMA CITY — Oklahoma Supreme Court Justice N. B. Johnson told the State Senate he is innocent of impeachment charges accusing him of taking money for favorable court opinions. Testimony in the trial is scheduled to begin May 6.

### Apportionment

TRENTON—Gov. Richard J. Hughes signed into law a historic bill setting up a 20-member Senate—the climax to more than four months of turmoil over legislative reapportionment in New Jersey.

The bill also provides that the Assembly retain its present 60-member apportionment until 1993. At that time a legislature apportioned under a permanent plan would take office.

The 20 senators will be

elected from 14 districts. At present there are 21 senators, one from each county.

### Steel Men Talk

PITTSBURGH—The negotiators were pared to four men, and they emerged from their unusual session with hints that the deadlocked basic steel contract talks may have made progress. Two executives of U.S. Steel represented the industry, and United Steelworkers Union President David J. McDonald and his heir apparent, I. W. Abel, represented the union at the five-hour bargaining session.

In Chicago, the leaders of the United Steelworkers Union, which has been investigating irregularities in the February union election, met secretly to hear complaints. The unofficial report of the vote gave I. W. Abel a 6228-vote lead over incumbent president McDonald.

### Farm Program

The Agriculture Department's feed grain stabilization program for 1965 will cost at least \$260 million more than the 1964 figure of \$1.17 billion, farm officials estimate. The Department says more farmers will participate this year and the total number of acres held out of production will be the largest ever. The program is designed to hold down production until surpluses are reduced.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports Nation-wide.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Reds and Rights

There is Communist influence in the civil rights movement. What does it amount to?

Nothing much, said Columnist Ralph McGill recently. At Selma, he said, "there were some few involved who have records of fellow traveling, or association, with various 'front' organizations."

But there were so many "good people" present, said Mr. McGill, that the "radical trash of the extreme right and left were all but obscured."

This view is not shared by Columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak who in a widely quoted piece said two weeks ago that the Communist influence was so strong that it had forced Dr. Martin Luther King to take radical positions lest he lose control of the civil rights movement.

Nor is Mr. McGill's view shared by Mrs. Julia Brown, a Negro who was a former undercover agent for the FBI. She said in a speech here Sunday that the civil rights movement is heavily infiltrated with Communists.

Columnist Russell Kirk writes elsewhere on this page of the disillusionment of a Pittsburgh rabbi who went to Selma with a student delegation and was shocked by what he found there.

The civil rights movement is a natural target for exploitation by Communists. The question is whether the more moderate leaders recognize the danger and whether they will take counter-measures if they do recognize it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

20 Omaha World-Herald  
Omaha, Nebraska

Date: 4-13-65

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: W. E. Christianson

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Omaha

☐ Being Investigated

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# Teamsters rap Hoffa over gift

By KIRBY FREEMAN  
Times Staff Writer

Some members of the Teamsters Union in Greater Atlanta are mighty unhappy about the way boss Jimmy Hoffa spends the International's money.

Specifically, they don't like the way Hoffa dished out \$25,000 to Rev. Martin Luther King to aid the Negro leader's civil rights movement in Alabama.

Petitions are being circulated among Teamsters belonging to Local 728 in the Atlanta area, objecting to action of Hoffa in presenting King with a check for \$25,000 on March 30 as the Selma to Montgomery Negro march ended.

"We the undersigned ask that the donation of \$25,000 that James Hoffa gave to Martin Luther King be rescinded or that Hoffa pay this money out of his own earnings," the petitions read.

Tied in with the complaint of the petition signers is the fact that a referendum is now in process among Local 728 members on the question of increasing dues in this area.

"We feel that, if Mr. Hoffa can donate \$25,000 of the Teamster's money, our union dues should not be increased," reads the wording of one of the petitions.

Some of the petitioners said they were joining members of an Alabama Teamsters union in protesting the expenditure.

Teamsters Local 612 at Birmingham vigorously objected to the donation early in April. Declaring that several hundred members had signed a protest petition, a union spokesman said that Hoffa had stabbed us in the back by donating the check to King.

Names of 241 members of the Atlanta Local 278 are reported already signed to the current petition, which is scheduled to be sent to Hoffa and the International Teamsters headquarters at Washington.

President R. C. Cook, of Local 728, denied Monday night that the Atlanta Teamsters union has any official connection with the petitions.

"In fact," he said, "the members signing the petitions represent only a small part of the approximately 9,000 members we now have."

President Cook told The Atlanta Times that the donating of the money to King was "an affair of the International executive board that runs the International union" and was no concern of the Georgia local.

"We have well qualified people running the International and it is up to them whatever action they take," he added.

Cook said the amount of dues charged is up to the local union and not controlled by the International.

"The question of raising dues locally is being settled by secret ballot," he explained. "What are charged as dues here is up to us to decide. We pay a fixed per capita head tax to the International, no matter what our dues are."

Cook conceded that a portion of the dues that go into the International treasury from each Atlanta member probably wound up indirectly in the \$25,000 gift that boss Jimmy Hoffa ladled out to the Negro leader in Alabama.

Early this month, Hoffa rebuked the Birmingham members of his powerful union for their outright stand against his decision to donate a substantial sum to the Negro minister and his followers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1-B  
The Atlanta Times  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 4/13/65  
Edition: Final  
Author: Kirby Freeman  
Editor: Luke Greene  
Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: RM  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Atlanta  
☒ Being Investigated

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UPI-51

(TRUMAN)

B. APPROX.

NEW YORK--FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK A VERBAL KICK AT THE KU KLUX KLAN DURING HIS MORNING WALK HERE TODAY.

"I'D KICK THEM RIGHT OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE," TRUMAN SAID OF ATTEMPTS BY KLAN LEADERS TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON. "I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT WITH THE PRESIDENT. THEY OUGHT TO TAKE THEIR WHITE SHEETS OFF AND ACT LIKE DECENT CITIZENS."

THE EX-PRESIDENT, WHO IS STAYING AT THE CARLYLE HOTEL IS TO RECEIVE THE 1965 FREEDOM AWARD AT A WALDORF-ASTORIA BANQUET TONIGHT.

WHEN ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT OF GOV. GEORGE WALLACE OF ALABAMA TRUMAN SAID: "I DON'T KNOW ANY WALLACE OF ALABAMA...AND I DON'T WANT TO KNOW ANY."

THE 80-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRESIDENT KEPT UP A RUNNING COMMENTARY WITH NEWSMEN AS HE STRODE BRISKLY ALONG NEW YORK STREETS ON HIS HABITUAL EARLY MORNING WALK.

HE SAID HE COULD NOT COMMENT ON NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL BECAUSE HE DIDN'T KNOW POWELL EITHER.

DURING HIS WALK YESTERDAY TRUMAN CALLED THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING A "TROUBLEMAKER" AND SAID THE MARCH KING LED FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY WAS PURPOSELESS. WHEN ASKED TODAY IF HE HAD ALSO CALLED KING A "DAMN FOOL," TRUMAN REPLIED, "NO. BUT HE ACTED LIKE ONE."

THEN HE SAID KING WAS "A RABBLE ROUSER 'CAUSE HE HASN'T GOT ANY SENSE."

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JPI-52

(TRUMAN)

NEW YORK--FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY CALLED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING A "TROUBLEMAKER."

TRUMAN, WHO ARRIVED HERE DURING THE WEEKEND, MADE THE COMMENT TO NEWSMEN WHILE TAKING HIS CUSTOMARY MORNING WALK FROM HIS HOTEL SUITE. ONE OF THE NEWSMEN NOTED THAT KING, HEAD OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), HAD RECEIVED A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

"I DIDN'T GIVE IT TO HIM," TRUMAN SAID.

TRUMAN SAID THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAD ITS SHARE OF "PUBLICITY SEEKERS" AS WELL AS "GOOD LEADERS." BUT HE NAMED NO NAMES.

TRUMAN WILL RECEIVE THE FREEDOM AWARD AT THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF FREEDOM HOUSE TOMORROW AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA.

OTHER COMMENTS BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

"THE SELMA-TO-MONTGOMERY MARCH WAS "SILLY AND HAD NOT ACCOMPLISHED ANYTHING."

--THE KU KLUX KLAN IS A "NO GOOD OUTFIT" WHICH SHOULD BE ELIMINATED BY LAW.

TODAY MARKS THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRUMAN'S ELEVATION AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE WITH THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

HE WAS ASKED TO NAME HIS HAPPIEST MOMENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

"WHEN I LEFT IT," HE SMILED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

from Other Editors 

## King has now passed into field of bigotry

In the Tallahassee Democrat

Martin Luther King is on firm philosophical ground when he says any man is free to violate a law or official order which his own conscience tells him is immoral or unjust — if he is fully willing to bear the punishment for violation.

The willingness to bear the punishment is the essence of freedom. It is in the classic pattern of martyrdom. We have too many who demand the academic freedom of Socrates without being willing to drink his poison, who insist on emulating Joan of Arc without risking her immolation at the burning stake. On this point, the Negro leader rates hero stature.

Where King goes wrong, though, is in presuming to define "the conscience of America" and the moral law of mankind according to his own beliefs, as he did on a national television program when he attempted to justify his violation of a federal court order at Selma.


Then, on that false premise of any mortal's right to dictate matters of conscience, he proceeded to pass judgment on the whole state of Alabama because of the derelictions of some officials and the vicious criminal acts of a few individuals. He called on the whole nation to boycott and penalize all the residents and nonresident interests of the state of Alabama until they are willing to conform to the conscience of King and his minority group.

This becomes assignment of guilt by association, punishment of the community for sins of the few as surely as was the destruction of Lidice by vengeant Nazis.

It is the difference between leadership through personal conviction, and tyrannical dictation of conscience.

It passes beyond the boundary of freedom to the risk of martyrdom, into the field of bigotry which so many of King's followers see only in the activities of those who oppose him.

Carrying freedom that far can bring only strife between contending consciences; then anarchy.

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J. [unclear]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9-A.  
The Atlanta Times  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Date: 4/9/65  
Edition: Final

Author:  
Editor: Luke Greene  
Title: Martin Luther King Jr.

Character: RM  
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

100-10667-  
NOT RECORDED  
46 APR 28 1965

File  
100-10667-10

# The Reverend Martin Luther King

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Mr. Muhammad

By Elijah Muhammad

What are you to gain for our people by your continuous marching? What have you and those marchers (over 200,000 people, according to reports) gained from your "March on Washington," the capitol of the government of America in August of 1963?

On March 25, 1965, according to radios, TV and newspaper reports, you had 30,000 people marching on the capitol of Alabama (Montgomery). What do you hope to gain for our people? Is it voting, as you say? If so,

voting for whom? It can be none other than for the Southern white people to rule your people and yourself.

Today, we see that this is a hopeless march to accomplish, what your people need for themselves and their children and their children's children who are yet to come, is freedom, justice and equality and to get out of the unjust and unwanted place they are now in.

We need, for our people—whose population in this country, according to the census takers, numbers

around 20 or more million people — what the white man and what other nations have for their people. That is, some of this earth that we can call our own, to set up a government of our own which will give ourselves and our children, freedom, justice and equality and the necessities of life we are now begging for from this nation. Do you agree? Begging the same people to continue their rule over us will not get us nor our children the freedom that we so gravely need.

You were rejected before

those 30,000 marchers and not even given the freedom to place your grievances before the Governor of Alabama. He denied you, and called you a trouble maker, and chose those who lived in the state. He chose those he has frightened, and those whom his fathers have frightened before him.

They have eaten and drunk the milk of fear of the white man for the past 400 years, and regardless of what you or even I say to them (they may believe it within their hearts) but they will not say

(Continued on page 3)

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date **4/9/65**

"MUHAMMAD SPEAKS"  
Pgs. 1 & 3

58 APR 21 1965

NOT RECORDED  
APR 20 1965

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# Muhammad on: The Rev. M.L. King

(Continued from page 1)

it in words before this dreaded enemy that they have been made to fear since they were babies.

From father to son that fear has been handed down. Those are the people that Mr. Wallace will talk with. They have to remain under his observation; his police force; his national guards and his road cops. Not only do they remain under these officers, but also the farmers in the backwoods.

They are just as much of an officer, when it comes to a so-called American Negro in the South, as those who wear uniforms, who get paid to keep the so-called Negro (the poor Lost and Found people of our Nation from the Tribe of Shabazz) in what they call, "their place."

Now, we really want to put our people in their OWN

place, and we are being hindered. The white man really means, when he says, "put the Negro in his place," to put him as his servant and inferior to himself and kind.

We really want to put the so-called Negro in his place, Reverend King.

His original place is of authority. Before 6,000 years ago he was the ruler of his people on earth. It is time we stop and think that the many millions of so-called Negroes in America must have a place in the sun of their own. We are not a few, we are many, and with the continued narrowing of the white man's world, we cannot be cared for by a people forever when their own chance of survival is coming closer and closer to an end. Since you have knowledge of the Bible, you know that it verifies everything that I am saying to you in this column. We should be

forced to think and speak as men and not as children, for the interest of our people in America today and tomorrow.

For a long time, I have wished to talk with you, in person, on what I am saying here in this paper, but you refused to accept such an offer; yet, it is not too late.

The same Bible that verifies the truth that Allah (God) has revealed to us in this time of what my followers and I are doing and teaching tells of the resurrection of the mentally dead, Lost and Found members of the Aboriginal black people of earth. We cannot please our slavemasters and at the same time please ourselves, our kind and our God. It is impossible, as it is written; you cannot serve two masters (God and Mammon) at the same time, and give them equally sincere service.

If the Southern white people would grant each and everyone of our kind in the



The Honorable Elijah Muhammad

South, the right to vote for them to be placed in office

or the right to vote for who should go into office, it will not get you what you and our people should have in this modern day and time.

You should seek to be independent of this once slave-master on some of this earth that we can call our own. You should not seek to be the eternal servants, as you are begging to be neither

MUHAMMAD SPEAKS  
roving photographer, near  
ed a cross-section of Negroes in the Midwest and  
found it actually difficult to

Have No Opinion . . . 20%  
Should Be Admitted . 76%



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## Hageboeck Is King Fete Toastmaster

J. T. Hageboeck, vice president of Frank Foudries Corporation, Moline, will be toastmaster for the upcoming Pacem in Terris dinner honoring the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., officials of the Davenport Catholic Interracial Council, sponsors of the event, announced today.



HAGEBOECK

The dinner which will be the occasion for the presentation of the 1965 CIC Pacem in Terris peace and freedom award to Dr. King, will be held at 7 p.m. April 28, in the Davenport Masonic Temple.

Hageboeck, widely known for his civic activities in Moline and the Quad-Cities, is a member of the Moline Human Relations Commission, the Quad-City Human Rights Council, and the national council of the United World Federalists. He is a past president of the Civic Music Association.

He delivered the main address at the May 1964 Scott County interfaith conference on religion and race.

CIC president Charles W. Toney, disclosed that several state and local officials have confirmed plans to attend the dinner.

Lt. Gov. Robert Fulton will represent Gov. Harold Hughes. Atty. Gen. Lawrence Scalise has also indicated that he will attend.

The Most Rev. Ralph L. Hayes, bishop of Davenport, has accepted an invitation to attend. Invitations have been extended to Quad-City mayors.

Tickets for the \$10 a plate fete may be obtained by addressing requests, with remittance, to the CIC P. O. Box 866, Davenport, Iowa.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 17  
Times-Democrat  
Davenport, Iowa

Date: 4/5/65  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor: Fred C. Bills  
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Character: SM-C  
or Bufile 100-106670  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Omaha  
☐ Being Investigated

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46 APR 28 1965

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## Advocating Law Violation

To the Herald Tribune:

When Dr. Martin Luther King on television iterated and reiterated that he would not obey any law or court order that he did not consider just, and that he considered it a duty to disobey such laws, he confirmed opponents of civil rights laws in their stand.

It is a strange philosophy for a man who assumes to be a leader of his people.

Integration should and will come to pass eventually. But in the present state of lawlessness in this country, to have as well known a leader as Dr. King advocating disobedience to law, and each man determining for himself whether the law should be obeyed, is a devastating thought.

CHARLES B. WALLER

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## Secret of Civil Disobedience

To the Herald Tribune:

Students of Thoreau and Gandhi have no trouble understanding Dr. King's willingness to break laws or court orders which he thinks are wrong. His willingness to break them non-violently is matched by his willingness to suffer the penalty of the law, thus showing to the world that it is wrong.

This policy brought India freedom without all-out war. It is bringing to the Negro the real freedom that the bloody Civil War failed to bring.

The difference between Dr. King's law-breaking and that of the Ku Klux Klan—which tries by every means possible to avoid the penalties of the law—is the difference between day and night and the difference between victory and defeat.

J. S.

New York

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Volpe Proclaims Dr. King Day

Gov. Volpe yesterday issued a proclamation which makes April 23 Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

The civil rights leader will be in Boston April 22 and 23. His tentative schedule includes a talk the night of the 23rd.

The Rev. Virgil A. Wood, president of the Massachusetts Unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said 100 persons representing the political, religious and civic leadership of the state are sponsoring Rev. King's tour.

It is hoped that \$100,000 will be raised to be donated to the National SCLC.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— BOSTON GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

3 BOSTON HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

— BOSTON TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

— CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
Boston, Mass.

— RECORD AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

Date: 4-2-65

Edition: Late City

Author:

Editor: David J. Farrell

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

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APR 26 1965

# Gilligan to Sue King, Farmer, NBC for Libel

Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan, whose shooting of a 15-year-old Negro boy last July precipitated the



Lt. Thomas  
Gilligan

Harlem riots, disclosed yesterday that he plans to file "a libel or slander action" against the National Broadcasting Co., Dr. Martin Luther King, and James Farmer, CORE official, because of an NBC-TV program last July 27.

Through his lawyer, Roy M. Cohn, Gilligan obtained a Supreme Court order, returnable April 12, calling on NBC to show cause why it should not make available to him a kinescope of the show, "Who Speaks for Harlem?"

While off duty last July 16, Gilligan shot James Powell, who "came after me with a knife in his hand," according to Gilligan. When the youth refused to stop, the cop said, he fired "in self-defense." He was subsequently given a clean bill by a grand jury and at a departmental trial.

## Mental Illness Denied

In an affidavit, Gilligan said that "upon information and belief" he understands Dr. King or Farmer "or both stated that I was mentally ill, that I had been confined to a psychiatric ward in a veterans hospital, and have been or had been receiving psychiatric treatment at the time of the shooting aforementioned."

Such statements, the affidavit said, "are wholly false as applied to me. I have never been examined by a psychiatrist, nor have I ever been confined to a mental institution or a psychiatric ward of any hospital or otherwise, including a veterans hospital."

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16 APR 15 1965

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# King's Group Picketed by D.C. Sect

By a Star Staff Writer

BALTIMORE—More than 100 followers of the Rev. Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, president of the Gospel Spreading Assn., 1712 R St. NW, today picketed the executive board meeting of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the Lord Baltimore Hotel. Mr. Michaux's followers wore burlap bags and sackcloth.

In a statement given newsmen, Mr. Michaux said he and his people "deplore the unethical determination of King to set up a boycott in Alabama that could undermine the structure of the American democratic form of government."

"Such a boycott will throw thousands of Negroes in Alabama out of work and in the breadlines," Mr. Michaux said in his statement. "This action could mar the gain of sympathy of the fair-minded white people of Alabama which has been brought about by the sacrifice of the lives of two loving and sympathetic citizens towards the Negro's plight."

Mr. Michaux said that gains by the NAACP, the Urban League and other civil rights groups "will be lost if this boycott King is trying to sell to the Negro leaders of America becomes a fact."

Mr. Michaux's statement indicated that he suspects the Communists may be infiltrating the Negro movement.

"Like termites, the Communists undermine the structure of every government where they can find an avenue to enter the economic and social field," Mr. Michaux said.

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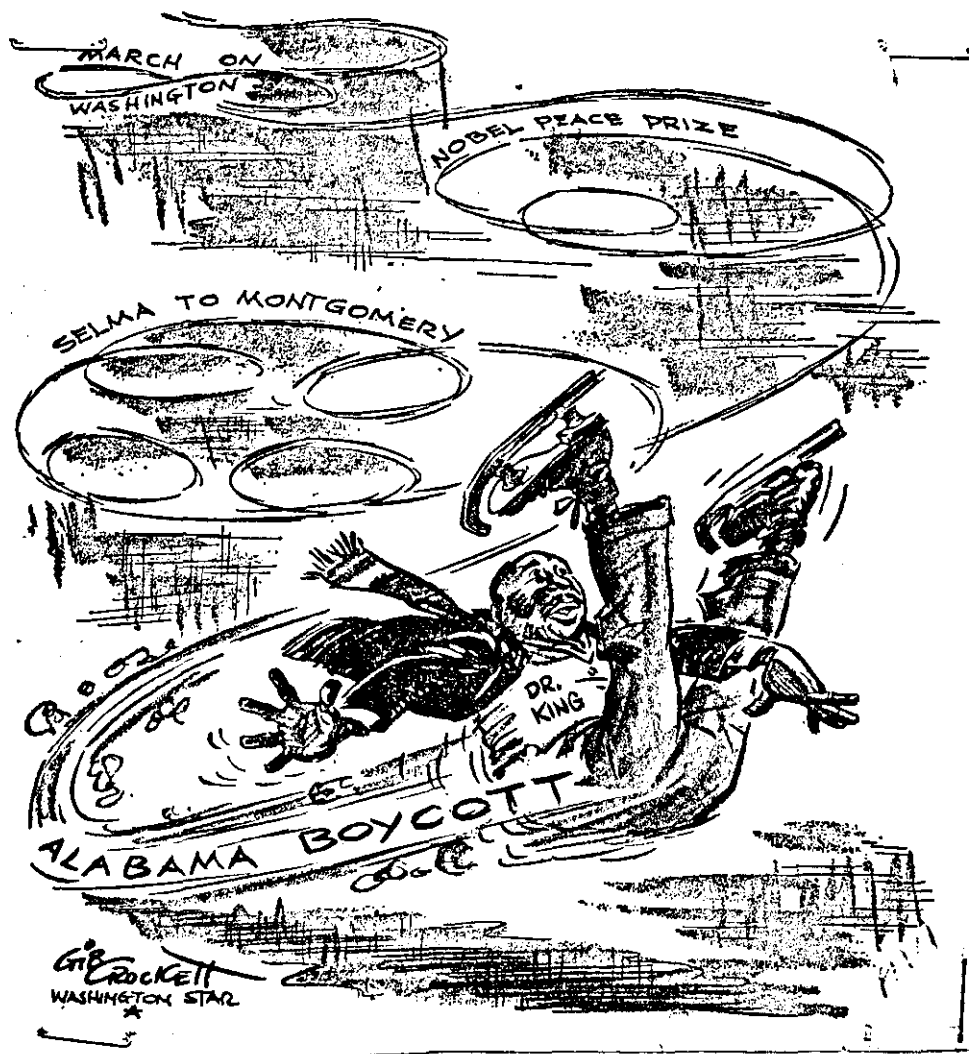
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*Dr. King's Letter*

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